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Baldwin Agrees to Run; Contract Director Named; Roosevelt Lauds French

The World's Day—July 14, 1944

New England: Connecticut Governor to Run

Acceding to demands of Connecticut Republican leaders, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin announced that he will run for re-election. Twice the Governor had stated his intention to retire to private life after his present term. [Page 2.]

Plans for an active fall program in Massachusetts schools designed to diminish causes of racial disturbance are being discussed by the State Commissioner of Education's War Council, it was announced today. [Page 2.]

About 1,000 civilian employees of the advance naval depot at Davisville, R. I., remained away from their jobs today as members of naval construction battalions (Seabees) substituted for them to keep supplies moving overseas.

Washington: Hinckley Named Contract Director

Robert Henry Hinckley, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, was named by President Roosevelt to serve as Director of Contract Settlement, a position in which he will be responsible for terminating billions of dollars worth of munitions contracts at the end of the war.

France: Roosevelt Lauds Its Heroic People

Bastille Day drew from President Roosevelt a message to the "heroic people" of France. "Together we shall win and France shall be free," he said. "With full confidence, I look forward that the French people on July 14, 1945, will celebrate their great national fete on French soil, liberated alike from the invader and the puppets of Vichy."

Gen. Charles de Gaulle has arrived in Algiers, Algeria, after his visit to the United States and Canada in time to participate in a parade and ceremonies celebrating Bastille Day.

In London, United States Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower joined other Allied nations in a radiocast salute to French soldiers and patriots.

National: Kansas Eases Rule on Service Vote

A. B. Mitchell, Attorney General of Kansas, ruled that Kansas men and women in military service need not register for this year's elections if their duty prevents compliance with registration laws.

Americas: Mme. Chiang Arrives in Brazil

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for a rest, the Chinese Embassy announced in Washington. The wife of China's Generalissimo is accompanied by Mme. H. H. Kung, wife of the Chinese Minister of Finance.

Argentina's Ministry of the Interior disclosed in Buenos Aires that all its top administrators had resigned on July 6, the day Gen. Luis C. Perlinger quit as head of that department. Rear Admiral Alberto Teissaire, Navy Minister, also has been named Acting Minister of the Interior, it was added.

In Europe: Public-Works Program Set for Rome

An Italian public-works program, costing 25,000,000 lire (about $250,000), will be started immediately in the Rome area to alleviate unemployment, Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti, AMG Commissioner, announced. Projects will include removal of debris from bombed areas, public parks work, and other jobs not requiring construction materials.

German and Danish SS men wounded four persons when they machine-gunned a Copenhagen crowd which was laying wreaths in memory of the Danes who were killed in the recent protest strike, the Swedish Radio said.

Dimitri Manuilski, one of the older members of the Bolshevik Party, has been appointed Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, succeeding Alexander Korneichuk, the Moscow Radio announced.

In Norway, the chief of the German intelligence service and his assistant have been killed by "Norwegian patriots" during a raid in the suburbs of Oslo, the Moscow Radio said, quoting a Swedish radiocast.

Middle East: Jerusalem Shaken by Explosions

Violent explosions shook Jerusalem after some 10 heavily armed men who killed a Palestine constable and wounded another placed bombs in a four-story building in the center of the city.

Jewish exiles numbering 281 have arrived in Jerusalem from occupied Europe in exchange for German nationals in Palestine, the Overseas News Agency reported.

Far East: Japan to Mobilize Research Workers

Japanese research workers are to be mobilized immediately under a plan which will bolster the nation's strength, especially in aircraft production, the Japanese Board of Information announced.

Ten Per Cent Cut Announced In Price of All Canned Meats

New Englanders will benefit by a 10 per cent reduction in the cost of all canned meats, effective Aug. 4, the Regional Office of Price Administration announced today as it pointed out that retail prices are fixed on a percentage mark-up over net costs.

The reductions made in the prices of canned meats follow the recent decrease of about 10 per cent which the OPA made in other meat costs. The new regulation on canned meat establishes flat wholesale prices, instead of the "freeze" previously in effect.

Today's action is included in the revised regulations on canned meats, which incorporate the original regulation and its amendments into one document, and establishes new prices for semi-sterile canned pork products at wholesale, per hundredweight, including packaging costs.

Other Changes Made

Certain other changes also were made, most of them primarily of interest to the trade.

Semi-sterile products, the OPA pointed out, are, as the name implies, not processed to the extent of the sterile products. Although packed in hermetically sealed containers, they require some refrigeration during the marketing process.

Sterile canned meat, the OPA

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Uruguay Resists Fascist Pressure

Uruguay, although the smallest country south of Panama, towers among its neighbors in democratic stature.

Fascist pressure from Argentina is trying to break down Uruguay's stalwart resistance to a diplomacy aimed at formation of a South American bloc with Argentina at its center.

Warships of the United Nations hover near by as this tense diplomatic struggle proceeds. See "Uncensored South America," First Page, Second Section.

Need of Roads In Forest Fire Fighting Urged

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lack of woods roads, inadequate equipment, the manpower shortage, and the tendency of small communities to depend upon the other fellow to put out the fires, were summed up today at a State House hearing as contributing to last spring's worst forest conflagrations in Massachusetts in many years.

Wardens, fire chiefs, and State officials told the first conference of Governor Saltonstall's special fire investigating committee that the time has come to prevent recurring fires that annually devastate thousands of acres of farm and timber lands.

In one of the most emphatic statements at the hearing, H. L. Pember, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Lakeville, Mass., alluded to prevailing fire conditions in his town as "dangerous" due to inadequate woods roads for transporting fire-fighting equipment.

Through Forests

"Somehow," Mr. Pember insisted, "roads should be made through these forests. Fires cannot be put out without water transported quickly and in quantity."

He said he had fought to obtain more fire-fighting equipment for his town, even before the devastating fire there this spring. But, the townspeople, for the sake of economy, he added, trusted to their neighboring towns to put out the fires.

"I don't like it," he continued. "We can't help others that way.

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Johnston Sees Huge Postwar Russian Trade

Demand for U. S. capital goods, he says, will be limitless, but with 10 to 30 years' credit.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Despite diametrically opposed economic philosophies, the United States and the Soviet Union should be able to enjoy flourishing trade relations after the war, in fact there is no limit to such trade possibilities, Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States told reporters yesterday in his first public report on his trip to Russia.

Mr. Johnston's trip included extended conversations with Premier Stalin and a nine-day tour of the Soviet Union's great new Ural-Siberian-Central Asia Industrial Area.

But United States businessmen will have to be willing to make long-term loans, running 10 to 30 years or more, if such trade is to develop. Mr. Johnston was confident such loans would be repaid, though he emphasized that, in the end, Russia would pay for them from its almost inexhaustible supply of natural resources—copper, magnesium, platinum, nickel, timber, furs.

Stress on Capital Goods

Although Russia may need consumer goods after this war, it will be primarily interested in obtaining capital goods from America, Mr. Johnston disclosed. Rather than shoes and clothes and autos it will want the machinery and tools for making such items itself. Mining and industrial machinery, railroad equipment, hydroelectrical equipment, road building equipment, etc.

Mr. Johnston emphasized the admiration that Russians had for America's industrial genius, for its technological skill. In fact, he added with a chuckle the Russians seem to appreciate the American businessman more than do Americans.

The major changes that are taking place in Russia today, Mr. Johnston listed as:

1. A rediscovery and glorification of Russia's past. This was noticeable in the revival of national heroes, the revival of historical movies and plays, the revival of the teaching of Russian Czarist history. Today in Russia,

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Conferees Prepared to Adopt International Monetary Fund

By Harold Fleming
Wall Street Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 14—Agreement in principle on nearly every part of the proposed international monetary fund has been achieved here by the delegates to the United Nations monetary conference.

A protracted session of Commission One, which deals with the fund, came to a consensus in principle yesterday on virtually everything of importance relating to the fund, including such matters as purpose, membership, par values, exchange of stability, transitional period, and other factors. The points of disagreement in principle still remaining could, according to an official spokesman, be "counted on the fingers of one hand."

Virtually the only outstanding point of disagreement was the still unsolved problem of gold quotas for countries ravaged by the enemy. Solution of this issue still waits on word back from Russia to which the Russian delegation appealed for a guide as to its position two or three days ago.

A special subcommittee has been appointed by the Commission to work out the matter. It has all the necessary figures and statistics and is expected to bring in a final answer by the end of the week.

Another subcommittee will deal with the remaining unsettled issues, and also will consider a few small technical additions to the final document. A drafting committee is hard at work putting into final words the agreements in principle so far reached. Except for these three committees, all subcommittees of Commission One are being dissolved.

The final document will be sub-

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Bastille Day Parade

By a Staff Photographer

French Sailors March in Boston

Bastille Day, France's Fourth of July, was celebrated in Boston today by a parade of marines and sailors from a French warship now in port here. The parade was preceded by brief exercises on the Lafayette Mall of Boston Common, where wreaths were laid at the base of a plaque in honor of Lafayette.

Boston fetes Bastille Day: Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.
Watertown—Sunday.
Medfield—Sunday.
Lynn—Sunday.
Bourne—Sunday.
Buzzards Bay—Sunday.
Monument Beach—Sunday.
Pocasset—Sunday.
Cataumet—Sunday.
Sagamore—Sunday.
Belmont—all precincts—Monday.
Boston—Wards 1-5—Monday.
Brockton—Monday.
Dedham—Monday.
Revere—Monday.
Weston—Monday.
Weymouth—Monday.

Stalin Reports Pinsk Taken; U. S. Forces Gain in France; After Saipan: Harder Fighting

Nippon soldier still clings to code of fighting on despite certain defeat.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

WITH THE UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET, July 14—Gratification over the occupation of Saipan may well be tempered with sober realization that the bitter fighting for this strategic island holds no promise of easy times ahead.

On the contrary, the battle of Saipan gives one every reason to expect even tougher fighting to come. Only an unforeseen about-face on the part of the Japanese enemy, caused by the growing hopelessness of his situation, could change the determination he has shown thus far never to surrender.

With the Japanese, save-face has always been more characteristic than about-face. Desperate circumstances have hardened their intransigeance. Whether they are successful with the air and sea defense of Japan, one thing seems inevitable: the Japanese Army is the most formidable obstacle still standing between the United Nations and victory.

Homeland Threatened

For the honor of his Emperor and country and for his own posthumous deification in a national Valhalla, Japan's soldier is preparing to give no quarter in the coming battle with the American invader.

However badly he may be misinformed by his realistic superiors, Japan's private must know that his homeland is threatened as never before.

Saipan was a costly victory for us. Crack Marine forces were sent in against the beaches which the enemy had decided to defend, and the Marines bore the brunt of the losses.

That was the most efficient, economical, and quickest campaign we could fight in this offensive where every Marine, soldier, every tank, plane, every package of CK ration, every shell and bullet had been transported thousands of miles. The quick campaign prevented the Japanese from bringing in even greater reinforcements. The longer we had waited the more tentative our attack and the harder our battle might have been.

No Easy Time Ahead

As it was our total casualties were 9,752.

There is no evading the significance of these figures. Americans at home would only be deceiving themselves if they imagined that the magnificent distances we have advanced have cut down the difficulties ahead for the Marines and soldiers. On the contrary the difficulties are bound to increase wherever we go next.

To understand these difficulties it may be well to note in one's calculations that we are now encountering larger land masses than heretofore. We cannot reduce an island of 70 square miles as we

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Wide World from United States Coast Guard

Friendly Interlude on Saipan

Even the grimmest battles have their lighter aftermaths. Now that the American invaders of Saipan Island have defeated the Japanese forces, they have extended a protective hand to the Japanese women and children left behind by the Japanese soldiers. Here, a friendly Japanese boy makes a pal of a Marine, who seems to be getting a big kick out of giving the youngster a ride.

Allies' Master War Plan: Is Underground Left Out?

Following the Fronts

By Henry Sowerby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the Russians are at the very gates of East Prussia, the curtain has barely begun to lift on the master plan that is guiding the Allied plan for conquest.

The part assigned respectively to Russians in the East, and to Americans and British in the West and South, is still largely a matter of conjecture—except in so far as scattered evidence indicates a recognizable line of direction.

Such evidence appears to be writ large in a somewhat unexpected quarter—the Underground.

It will be found not so much in what the Underground—Maquisards in France, Unterdikers in Holland, Elas in Greece and the rest—are doing, as in what they are not being called upon to do.

The armed manpower of the Underground is not great—some 400,000 in France and 300,000 in Poland, down to 60,000 in Belgium

—but its potential as a war machine is enormous.

The present work of the patriots is well known. In France, apart from acting as guides to the invasion forces and sabotaging German supply trains headed for Normandy, they have organized landing fields capable of receiving

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Underground Plans Intensified Drive

By the Associated Press

London, July 14

The Algiers Radio, recorded by the Ministry of Information, said last night Underground resistance leaders from numerous places in Europe met recently "somewhere in Occupied Europe" and planned concerted and intensified Guerrilla action to coincide with the final Allied push to crush Germany.

Political Moves Give Hope of Indian Accord; Gandhi Promises to Help Allied War Effort

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 14—New political moves in India centering round rival Hindu and Moslem leaders, Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah with the moderate Hindu Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar as a go-between, are raising some fresh hopes of progress toward ending the Indian political deadlock.

Authoritative British quarters are maintaining cautious reserve about these new moves which include:

1. Mr. Gandhi's offer to urge the Hindu All India Congress Party to participate in an interim government and to help the Allies in the war effort during the period of transition to Indian self-government.

2. Mr. Gandhi's offer to the Moslem leader Mr. Jinnah to concede the principle of Pakistan [separation of Moslems from Hindu India to form an autonomous Moslem state within a general plan for an independent India].

This offer would be in return for Moslem support of a Hindu demand for a new declaration by the British guaranteeing Indian independence directly after the war and in return for Moslem cooperation in the interim government.

Official British reserve about these moves is stated to be due to the fact that they are not as yet in the form of specific proposals to the Viceroy. Moreover, it is contended here that on a par with Indian political affairs in general, there are still dangerous cross-currents to be overcome before the way is clear for a resumption of negotiations.

The News Chronicle (Liberal), which has long been in the forefront of British influences seeking an end of the Indian po-

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She Prays for Robber And Saves Church Cash

KANSAS CITY, Mo., (AP)—A church secretary, Mrs. Flora M. Ellis, told a youthful would-be robber who asked her to open the church safe, that she would pray for him.

The intruder closed his eyes, she told police, then turned and left the building.

Another Gandhi Letter Expected by Viceroy

By Reuter

Poona, India, July 14

Although the Viceroy of India, Viscount Wavell, rejected Mohandas K. Gandhi's proposal that they should meet, informed circles here believe the Viceroy's letter suggested that Mr. Gandhi should write again if he has any new points to raise.

A close associate of Mr. Gandhi said the Viceroy's reply had not upset him and that it had left room for any further negotiations which the Congress Party leader might undertake.

NEW DELHI, India, July 14 (AP) — Mohandas K. Gandhi has pledged not to renew his campaign of civil disobedience during the war and instead has promised to help the Allied war effort and envisaged a nationalist government of India under a British Viceroy.

His recent statement, in which he foresaw the Viceroy as being "like the King of England guided by responsible Ministers," outlined what was interpreted as a formula for settlement of the political impasse between Britain and India, but thus far it has failed to elicit any general approval from either side.

Apparently modifying his well-known "quit India" resolution of September, 1942, Mr. Gandhi's statement represented a distinct retreat from the position he had held. However, he qualified his promise respecting civil disobedi-

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Golden Gate Bridge 'Moved' to Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore.. (AP)—A photograph in the Oakland, Calif., Tribune was recognized by Paul Hauser, Portland Oregonian staff writer, as taken near Otter Rock, Ore., despite the captain describing it as "a stretch of California shoreline."

So the Oregonian came out with a front-page picture of the San Francisco Golden Gate Bridge. Its cutlines: "A little bridge, built by Boy Scouts . . . on the Oregon coast."

U. S. Japanese troops pacing drive in Italy; American bombers hit hidden targets.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Marshal Stalin has announced the capture of Pinsk by Russian forces.

Pinsk is on the western Pripet marshes, nearly 100 miles from the great central anchorage of the German front at Brest Litovsk. Other forces, under Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky, working up from the south, were less than 60 miles from Brest Litovsk.

Pinsk had been left in so sharp a salient that it could not be held much longer.

There are no signs of any strengthening of the German lines in the north. The complete capture of Wilno by General Cherniakhovsky's forces, with loss of 8,000 Germans killed and 5,000 captured, came after the Germans had tried vainly to keep the garrison reinforced by parachutists dropped in the stronghold. The end was announced by Premier Stalin the previous day after heavy street fighting.

Between Wilno, White Russian Capital, and Pinsk, the Russians were pressing on to Grodno on the trunk line from Warsaw to Leningrad. German radiocasters said the city had been entered by Russians and then cleared again. Russians themselves reported being 18 miles away.

Farther north, the Bagramian-Yeremenko forces continued to drive toward East Prussia, the Baltic States and the sea. Warnings were received by the Finns that a complete collapse of German resistance along the Baltic might come at any time.

The Russians in the north were only 21 miles from the Kaunas-Riga-Berlin line, the last effective railway connecting East Prussia with the Baltics.

In the Normandy theater, British forces appeared to be held up around Caen, where they were reported giving ground slightly. On the 30-mile American front at the base of the Cherbourg Peninsula, General Bradley's men were pushing on steadily on a 10-mile front between St. Lô and the sea. They had come within 2,000 yards of the highway town of Lessay at the base of the peninsula.

Meanwhile, reinforcements continued to pour in to the Allies. According to German accounts General Eisenhower has shipped in 3,000 tanks since D-Day.

In Italy, General Alexander's armies moved on steadily. The Fifth Army at the moment is 13 miles east-southeast of the great Port of Livorno. Some of the attacks were spearheaded by the 442nd Regiment of United States soldiers of Japanese origin. At the same time French troops captured the city of Poggibonsi.

In the air, heavy raids again were disclosed. United States heavy bomber formations, swept out over Germany. Simultaneously Fortresses, apparently based in Italy, attacked three refineries on the outskirts of Budapest, Hungary.

Eastern Front:

Germans Report Battle in Grodno

The German Radio said the Russians twice had penetrated into the old Polish bastion of Grodno but had been pushed out later. Grodno is the last remaining stronghold on the road to German soil, about 45 miles away. At midnight, the Russians said they were 18 miles from Grodno.

The Russian Army pushed on from captured Wilno, where the Germans lost 13,000 men, and edged to within 28 miles of Kaunas, former Capital of the Lithuanian Republic.

Germans have evacuated Pinsk in the western Pripet Marshes,

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School Plan Aims to End Causes of Race Friction

Plans for an active fall program in the schools of the Commonwealth, designed to eliminate causes of racial friction, are now being discussed by the State Commissioner of Education's War Council, according to the Governor's Committee on Racial and Religious Understanding.

Regarding education as of primary importance in the racial question, Dr. Julius E. Warren, Chairman of the Governor's Committee, has enlisted the support of superintendents of all schools in the Commonwealth for the program which is now taking shape.

Many teachers are now attending courses in intercultural relations being given at Boston University, Harvard, and Wellesley in preparation for the envisaged fall program.

Committee Reports

The Governor's Committee, in a report covering its activities of the last eight months, disclosed today that arrangements have been made with Boston police, Metropolitan District police and the Department of Public Safety to keep the committee informed about any disturbance occasioned by racial or religious misunderstanding so that proper recommendations or action may be taken.

The committee was established last November by Governor Saltonstall who felt that antiracial and antireligious disturbances were sufficiently grave to warrant official attention.

Concentrating first on the matter of police co-ordination in the racial problem, the Governor's Committee several months ago met in conference with the Governor's Advisory Committee on Police Co-ordination and with John F. Stokes, State Commissioner of Public Safety, and prepared a pamphlet for the guidance of all law enforcement officers.

Assist Police

The intention of the pamphlet, now in the hands of the police department, was to assist police in discovering and anticipating racial and religious aggravations, in handling them in the best interests for the people of the Commonwealth, and in taking action against the spread of anti-racial discrimination.

In addition, a course of six meetings or more is being planned for police who are charged with the responsibility of preserving peace in the face of mounting racial tensions.

The Governor's Committee is welcoming any help that may be given by interested groups in giving community support to the establishment of such school programs.

The report announced that a Greater Boston Community Relations Committee is in the process of being established, apart from the Governor's Committee and that several communities are interested in forming similar committees. The range of activities proposed and now under consideration by this Boston committee which is forming spontaneously, are as follows:

Proposals Made

1. To provide for the showing of "good will" films at meetings of various organizations.

2. Collect articles, editorials, news items from press and periodicals and duplicate for distribution for the use of schools and community groups.

3. Encourage enrollment in discussion groups.

4. Publicize widely radio broadcasts which sound the note of intergroup good will.

5. Secure facts about the economic status and economic opportunities of members of minority groups and take appropriate action.

6. Enlist services of men as speakers at meetings of boys' clubs of all types.

7. Secure good will on the part of police and school authorities.

8. Influence police to take course proposed by Prof. Gordon W. Allport, head of the Department of Psychology of Harvard University.

9. Try to trace rumors to their source.

10. Work out co-operative program with press.

11. Utilize facilities of a speakers' bureau to secure outstanding speakers at low cost.

12. Arrange for speakers on good will at meetings of Women's Clubs, Rotarians, and all types of service clubs.

Bastille Day Exercises Honor Lafayette

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor Tobin and Frenchmen Lay Wreaths at Lafayette Memorial

Left to right: Prof. René de Messières, President of the Boston Chapter of France Forever; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Commander Pierre Gilly of the Free French Navy, and Commander Alexander G. Stirling, U. S. N., who participated in exercises on Boston Common today in observance of France's Bastille Day. Mayor Tobin presented a wreath of crimson roses on behalf of the city, while Prof. de Messières, and Commander Gilly placed tricolored bunches of flowers at the base of the plaque which honors the great French patriot.

Boston Fetes Bastille Day; Tobin Speaks

Bastille Day, the French holiday that corresponds to our Fourth of July, was observed in Boston this morning by brief exercises on Lafayette Mall on Boston Common followed by a parade of Fighting French sailors and marines from a French warship now in the harbor.

The observance began at 9:45 when Mayor Tobin laid a wreath of crimson roses at the base of the plaque to General Lafayette which stands on the Mall opposite Temple Place. Following this, twin bunches of traditional red, white, and blue flowers were placed at the memorial by Prof. René de Messières, President of the Boston Chapter of France Forever, and by Commander Pierre Gilly of the Fighting French Navy. Accompanying the party was Commander Archibald G. Stirling, U.S.N.

A band from the U. S. Naval Receiving Station played the French and American national anthems, while an honor guard of French and American seamen and marines stood at attention.

In a short address, Mayor Tobin then greeted the French sailors and marines and their officers and reminded them of the gratitude in which all Americans hold their great statesman Lafayette. The Mayor called him the "great friend of our fathers, who as almost a boy, contributed so much to the great independent republic that is ours today." He said all were glad to be able to say that today the American people were repaying some of their debt to France by fighting on French soil to liberate that sister republic.

In the rather sparse audience that gathered near the monument were many French-Americans, among them Mme. Eugenie Richard of Wellesley, who proudly wore a corsage of daisies, French poppies, and blue bachelor buttons tied with a knot of tricolor ribbon. She said she had been 42 years in the United States, but her love for France was obvious in the delighted smiles she directed at the trimly uniformed sailors from her native land.

A parade then formed and proceeded down Tremont Street to Boylston, to Charles, to Beacon and past the State House to City Hall.

Commander Gilly will hold an official reception at the Hotel Vendome this afternoon at 5 o'clock for "Friends of France," and this evening there will be a formal program at New England Mutual Hall.

Germany Said to Have Eased Treatment of French Captives

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The American Red Cross received high praise this morning from Count Henri d'Ornano, Chief of the Prisoners of War Mission of the French Provisional Government.

In an interview at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, the Count, who is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and received the Croix de Guerre during the first World War, gave impressive figures of what the Mission has achieved in helping French prisoners in Germany.

When France had no German prisoners, he said, the French prisoners in Germany received harsher treatment than the Americans or British; but now that the French have taken some prisoners, the Germans are less severe.

From the United States the Mission now sends 872,000 food packages a month, and since there are 872,000 French prisoners in the German camps, that means one each month for each person. Up to the first of April, only 400,000 parcels could be sent, which meant one in two months for each prisoner.

Increase Planned

The effort now being made is to achieve a monthly shipment of two and one-half parcels a month, per person, including contributions from North Africa, Canada, and South America. Already 300,000 clothing outfits too have been sent from the United States.

The American Red Cross, said Count d'Ornano, prepares the food parcels and ships them to the International Red Cross, at Geneva, which makes the distribution to the prison camps. In one camp, he reported, the 42,000 prisoners asked the Germans for materials with which to build themselves a theater. The request being denied, each prisoner was asked to supply some piece of wood, large or small, and one nail. "Because they are smart" the prisoners obtained the 42,000 pieces of wood and 42,000 nails. Within three weeks they had built an auditorium with a stage and 2,000 seats.

This is the story of how some of the French prisoners get the news, according to information which the Count and his associates have received in Washington. Technicians being scarce in Germany, the prisoners who are mechanically skilled are put to work repairing German radios.

Gets the News

A prisoner will keep an official's radio set three or four days and, during that time, find out what is going on in the world. It is possible to break another somewhere, within a short time, and so "all the time they have a radio at their disposal."

General de Gaulle is not photogenic, he remarked, in expressing his joy over the improved relations which appear to result from the General's visit to the United States. It was highly gratifying to the Count, an ardent de Gaullist, to witness the spontaneous enthusiasm of the American crowd. "When you see his face," he added, "you realize he is an inspired man. He is not tempermental, as some have said. He is like a rock. His character and personality had been misrepresented in this country." The movies, he said, also gave a false impression of him, simply because the true expression does not show in photography.

This evening, at a meeting sponsored by France Forever, in the New England Mutual Building, he will give a talk on the de Gaullists' political aims. Liberated France, he contended, must mean a France free politically to conduct its own affairs. There must be no slightest form of vassalage.

Circus Won't Leave Hartford This Week Fire Marshal Says

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14 (AP)—Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus will not leave Hartford this week, Col. Edward J. Hickey, Commissioner of State Police said today.

Coloney Hickey who, in his capacity as State Fire Marshal, is conducting a hearing to ascertain the orgin and cause of the disastrous fire at the circus last Thursday, said a great many additional witnesses identified with the circus are yet to be examined.

Colonel Hickey said he had examined 82 witnesses to date and he could not give the approximate date when the questioning of circus personnel would be completed.

Lloyd's of London today confirmed by cable that the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus was insured for public liability to the extent of $500,000 with it, State Insurance Commissioner W. Ellery Allyn said today.

Mr. Allyn reported that Russell T. Mount of the firm of Duncan and Mount, New York legal representatives of Lloyd's, notified him that the English company was prepared to pay out this sum when called upon, thereby, Mr. Allyn said, "freely acknowledging the existence of the liability policy."

Wrecked Bomber Located in Maine

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 4 (AP)—An Army search and rescue squad hacked its way through dense woods today toward the wreckage of a B-17 Flying Fortress on a hill north of the Rangeley Lakes in Maine. Fragments of the bomber were spotted from the air yesterday after an extensive search by 109 Army and Civil Air Patrol planes and an undisclosed number of Navy and Royal Canadian Air Force craft.

Army officials said the bomber reported in at Syracuse, N. Y., at 10:10 a. m. Tuesday en route for Dow Field at Bangor, Maine. It communicated by radio with Grenier Field at 11:15 a. m. and then was not heard from again.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather tonight and Saturday with not much change in temperature. Gentle winds.

Maine and Vermont: Fair tonight and Saturday with little change in the temperature tonight. Slightly warmer Saturday.

New Hampshire: Fair with little change in temperature tonight. Fair and slightly warmer in the interior Saturday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair weather tonight and Saturday with not much change in the temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:24 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Saturday, 7:56 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

Edwin B. Wheeler

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 14 (AP)—Edwin B. Wheler, who passed on here today, was pioneer builder of submarines and for many years shipbuilding manager of the submarine plant of the Electric Boat Company here.

Mr. Wheeler, a native of Port Huron, Mich., became associated with the Electric Boat Company in 1902, working for the concern in Bayonne, N. J., and Quincy, Mass. He left the Company in 1909 to take a position with the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, and later joined the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, at Philadelphia.

He rejoined Electric Boat in 1912, supervising the construction of submarines at the Fore River Shipyard in Quincy. He represented the Company in Russia in 1913, building three of the smallest submarines ever built for that country.

In 1918 and 1919 he was stationed at the Bremerton Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash, constructing six submarines of the H-Class for the Navy.

Solution of B-29 Problem Got G. E. Worker High Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 14—Reversing a machine—thereby breaking a serious manufacturing bottleneck which was holding up production of B-29 Superfortresses in the plant of the General Electric Company here—Orvar Nils Ericson not only enabled the crews of the big planes to set out when they did, but won what may be the highest suggestion award in the country.

A retiring, modest man, Orvar Ericson had been with the company for 22 years. But, for all his modesty and retiring nature, his experience and "know how," acquired through the years as a toolmaker, equipped him with the knowledge which cracked the company's problem.

This problem involved the new remote fire control system which was fundamental to the operation of the B-29. The system was revealed recently by the War Department as being one in which the gunners direct gun turrets from "comfortable, strategically located sighting positions."

For months, the product was produced by a slow, tedious process which was proving costly both in manpower and in money. During those months, G-E engineers tussled with the perplexing problem which even defied solution by calculus. They were unsuccessful.

Then, Mr. Ericson tackled the problem from another angle. The engineers were dubious, but they agreed to his plan. Within four hours he showed them the finished product. They studied it—and then they agreed that he knew what he had been talking about.

Proof of the pudding was the B-29 raid on Japan recently.

Now, under the system of awards for suggestions which speed production, Mr. Ericson has received $2,000. The award, at Mr. Ericson's request, was in the form of $1,600 worth of War Bonds. He received them during ceremonies attended by thousands of workers at the plant. Maj. William Finder, Area Representative of the A. A. F. Matériel Command, made the award on behalf of the General Electric Company.

Orvar Nils Ericson

General Electric worker at Bridgeport, Conn., whose suggestion broke a manufacturing bottleneck and helped speed final production of B-29 superfortresses.

Need of Roads Into Forests To Fight Fires Urged

Continued from Page 1

The State should find some means to give us the hose, pumps, and light-weight water trucks."

Wardens agreed that they must get at the fires within the first half-hour to keep them under control. To do this, they proposed 15, instead of nine, forest warden districts in the State, and a union of communities against the fire menace.

Forest Patrols

Better forest patrols were advocated by William Powers, fire chief of Clinton, Mass. Many times, he said, fire fighters cannot even locate the blaze. And he added that railroads have been a large contributing factor in the past spring's conflagrations. He said many locomotives are being operated without the required spark arresters.

Chiefly, however, the wardens insisted upon more woods roads, more and better equipment, and greater centralization of authority, even though the State might have to step in and help.

The hearing was held before the Governor's special investigating committee, chairman of which is Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation. A report of the Committee's findings will be filed with the Governor, it is hoped, in time for action to prevent recurring forest fires in the fall.

Navy Announces New Casualty List

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today a list of 104 casualties in the United States naval forces, including nine Massachusetts men, whose names and next of kin follow:

Hibbard, George Kendrick, Lieutenant (jg), U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Centerville.

La Chance, Ronald J., Private first class, United States Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Lawrence.

Lilja, Ralph, First Sergeant, United States Marine Corps. Killed. East Natick.

Matczak, Henry Stanley, Seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve. Wounded. Worcester.

McKeon, Joseph Walter, Seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve. Killed. Worcester.

Mitchell, Paul C., Corporal, United States Marine Corps. Killed. Middleboro.

Nutt, Joseph, Seaman, first class, United States Naval Reserve. Wounded. Lexington.

Stone, John Henry, Motor Machinist's Mate, second class, United States Naval Reserve. Wounded. Orange.

Turner, Francis A., Private First Class, United States Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Cambridge.

Art Association Talks Announced

The Cambridge Art Association, formed during the spring, now plans a series of informal talks by members, in its studio at 33 Church Street, Cambridge, Mass. Every one interested in art is invited. The hour is 7:30 p. m.

The first talk will be given this evening by C. J. S. Egone, on "Photography, an Art or Craft?"

The rest will be "Making Linoleum Prints," by Louis Novak, July 28; "Experiences in Commercial Art," by Miss Hazel Hyde, August 11; "Lettering for Reproduction," by J. Lawrence McDevitt, August 25.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass.; U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Cut in Price Planned In Canned Meat

Continued from Page 1

added, is a product that has been commercially sterilized, packed in hermetically sealed containers, and needs no refrigeration while remaining in the sealed containers.

The OPA established the following wholesale prices, per hundredweight, including packaging costs:

Canned whole ham, $44.50; Polish style, $43; spiced luncheon meats, three-pound size, $34.50, six-pound size, $33; spiced ham, three-pound size, $36, six-pound size, $34.50; pressed ham, all sizes, $36; pressed pork, all sizes $34.50.

OPA specified a zone allowance, to cover freight and delivery costs, based on shipping expenses from the point of manufacture to the buyer's place of business. This cost may be added to the base wholesale price.

The zone allowances include: Zone 2—District of Columbia, Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia; 90 cents for carload delivery and $1.20 for less than carload delivery.

Motor Vehicle Fatalities Drop

One of the best monthly highway accident records in the history of the Registry of Motor Vehicles is reported by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin who says that in June there were only 30 fatalities.

Lowest toll for the month of June was recorded a year ago when there were 23 fatalities, Mr. Goodwin said. Highest total for June was in 1929 when there were 73.

Gov. Baldwin Yields to Call Of Party Heads

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin announced today that he would be a candidate for re-election "for one more term" because, he said, so many had urged him to do so that he felt compelled "to believe that it is my duty to offer my services."

The Republican Chief Executive, now in his second two-year term, announced his decision to a a subcommittee of the Republican State Central Committee 24 hours after high party sources reported that he had been asked by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Presidential nominee, to reconsider his first decision not to run agian.

Governor Baldwin read this statement to the subcommittee which called on him for the third time this week to urge that he again head the state ticket:

"Last Friday I told the Republican State Central Committee that I would not be a candidate for the nomination for Governor at the coming State Convention. It was my personal wish not to run again.

"Since then many people from all parts of the State have sent letters and telegrams to me or have called upon me personally or by telephone and urged me to continue to serve. The State Central Committee has been unanimous in asking me to be a candidate again.

"All this compels me to believe that it is my duty to offer my services as Governor to the people of the State again this year.

"If the Republican convention nominates me, I will accept the nomination for one more term."

All party leaders, among them J. Kenneth Bradley, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and national committeeman, agreed long before today's conference that should Governor Baldwin consent to run again, his nomination at the State Convention next month was a certainty.

"We are all deeply gratified by the Governor's decision," said Mr. Bradley.

"We're all smiling," said other members of the committee as they emerged from the executive chambers.

Seabees Take Over As Workers Strike

DAVISVILLE, R. I., July 14 (AP)—About 1,000 civilian employees of the advance naval depot here remained away from their jobs today as members of Naval Construction Battalions (Seabees) substituted for them to keep supplies moving overseas.

Naval officials said that a third of the civilian employees had struck, "probably in anticipation of a War Labor Board decision expected to reduce pay rates for less skilled jobs."

Jerome Kearney, business representative of the Carpenters' District Council at Providence, declined comment, and William O'Brien, of the Building Trades Council, business agent of the Steamfitters' Union of Providence, indicated that the walkout was "unofficial," adding that "all I know of the situation is what I read in the newspapers."

Fall River School Head

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 14 (AP)—Leslie B. Coombs was elected principal of the Bradford-Durfee Textile School, the board of trustees announced today. Mr. Coombs, a teacher in the school for some years, succeeds Edward V. Carroll, who passed on recently.

Chapel Services Are Held Each Week For North Quincy High School Pupils

School books and hymnals are stacked together during unique non-denominational chapel services attended before school every Thursday morning by a large group of North Quincy High School boys and girls.

Although it means foregoing a few extra winks of sleep, over 100 students arrive at the Atlantic Methodist Church on East Squantum Avenue before 8 a. m. each Thursday and participate in the services organized particularly for them. At 8:20, a few minutes before school begins, they pick up their books and leave for the large brick High School next door.

The services are not part of the religious education classes authorized last year by school authorities, but originated as a daily before-school chapel arranged by the Rev. John K. Montgomery, pastor, during Easter week. So well did the young people like the services, that they requested him to continue them indefinitely. After consulting other North Quincy and Wollaston pastors and school officials, he arranged for the programs which have proven so popular during the past two months.

Students participate in the brief service as ushers and in the choir. Eight minutes is alloted to a short devotional address by a pastor, and making every sentence in those minutes count is "one of the biggest challenges I have," according to one.

Next year, when school begins and the services are resumed, the students will be offered even more responsibility by the organization of a Chapel Council to supervise the program. It will be composed of students and pastors from each church which co-operates with the program. he organist will be a high school senior and other students will take the places of the pastors now presiding.

Invaluable aid to Mr. Montgomery in planning such a program for young people have been his own three children, one a naval aviation cadet stationed in Maine, a second boy who is a high school sophomore, and a younger child.

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More Household Utensils Are Due by WPB Release

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Government sources today disclosed the full list of 124 scarce consumer articles tentatively given "preferential treatment" under WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson's program for limited civilian production starting Aug. 15.

The list was drawn some days ago, however, and officials emphasized that it might be changed before the program, subject of bitter intra-governmental controversy for the last week, finally goes into effect.

Kitchenware, knives and forks, heating pads, lunch boxes, spray guns and vacuum bottles are typical of most of the items deemed by WPB to be in such scarce supply as to warrant special action increasing or resuming production.

However, some more complicated items are included—bicycles, typewriters, moving picture projection equipment, shot guns, vacuum cleaners, and sewing machines, for example.

Missing from the list are the heavier consumer goods articles such as washing machines, mechanical refrigerators, motorcycles and oil burners.

The Nelson order would empower the WPB field offices to give "spot authorization" for civilian production to those manufacturers who have labor and plant facilities not needed for war.

As each manufacturer applied, he would be offered the "preferred" list, to determine whether he could make any of the goods on it. If he could, but refused to do so, the field office could refuse to let him undertake any civilian manufacturing.

As tentatively drafted, the order would make the decision of the field office final in the cases of plants requiring less than 50 workers on the west coast, 100 workers in acute or serious labor areas ("group 1" or "group 2" cities), and 250 workers elsewhere.

If more employees were needed, the manufacturer's application would go to Washington for final action.

Army 'Memorandum for Press' Denies Magazine Ban at Posts

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Army yesterday denied reports that it had banned certain magazines from circulation among soldiers.

It also issued the following "memorandum for the press":

"Following two months' careful examination into soldier preference for magazines, conducted by the Army on the basis of post-exchange sales, soldier surveys, Army library reports and other relevant factors, a new and comprehensive list of magazines of general circulation preferred by soldiers is expected to be announced by the Army next week."

Army officers say they haven't banned anything. They assert they supply in post exchanges and libraries the magazines that soldiers say they want. They don't supply any others, because of Title 5 of the soldier voting law. The Army has been accused of interpreting Title 5 too strictly, but their attitude is that strictly is the only safe way to interpret it.

Title 5 says that it shall be unlawful for any person employed in the executive branch of the Federal Government "to deliver or cause to be delivered to persons in the armed forces of the United States . . . any magazine, Government newspaper, motion picture film, or other literature or material . . . containing political argument or political propaganda of any kind designed or calculated to affect the result of any election for President, Vice-President, Presidential Elector, Member of the Senate, or Member of the House of Representatives, except as hereinafter provided."

This general prohibition applies only if the material in question is both (1) paid for or sponsored by the Government or its officers and (2) contains the political propaganda.

Magazines of general circulation are specifically exempted, but the law provides that the list of magazines to be distributed shall be determined "in accordance with the preference of the members of the armed forces. . . ."

The Army determines that preference by sampling soldier opinion outside the United States, checking magazine sales at post exchanges, and analysis of semiannual library reports from special services units overseas.

If a publication shows up on the preferred list, the Army supplies it, officials say. If it doesn't, the Army will not put it into Army-owned and operated facilities such as post exchanges, and camp libraries.

None of this, officers emphasize, prevents any soldier from subscribing to any magazine he wants to buy.

Four Governors Indorse Proposal That States Join to Protect Rights

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 14 (AP)—Gov. Homer M. Adkins' proposal for calling a postwar constitutional convention to maintain sovereign rights of the States was indorsed by four of the 25 Governers who responded to the Arkansas Executive's letter outlining the plan.

They were Gov. Andrew F. Schoeppel of Kansas, Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, Gov. Edward J. Thye of Minnesota, and Gov. John C. Vivian of Colorado. The letter said he would bring the suggestion before Colorado's General Assembly next January if the movement gained momentum.

Nearly all of the Governors agreed on the necessity for curtailing federal encroachment on state rights, but reserved comment on the convention to submit a constitutional amendment.

Opposition was expressed by Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine who said, "The time has not yet come to attempt a hard and fast dividing line between state and national sovereignty."

Massachusetts' Gov. Leverett Saltonstall agreed with Governor Adkins in principle but recommended closed contact of States with members of Congress.

Governor Adkins said such a convention has never before been called, although the Federal Constitution authorizes state legislatures to petition Congress to call a constitutional convenion for submission of amendments to the States.

Plane Plant Ex-Employee Sues in Ohio Strike Case

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 14 (AP)—A discharged employee of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant here asserted in a court action that 1,300 employees were dismissed as an aftermath of a strike resulting from refusal of those workers and others to accept the transfer of Negroes into their department.

Barney Peller, the former employee, sued for a mandatory injunction to enforce restoration of jobs to the 1,300. The four-day strike began June 9, and at its height involved 15,000 employees, the company said.

Candy and Soap Used by Nazis In New Booby Traps

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Army said yesterday it had received a report that the Germans were using a new and diabolical booby trap—candy with a piece of thermite implanted in its center. When eaten, the candy melts away and the termite flames up in the throat and mouth.

Two experts in booby trap detection told of the device during a demonstration of weapons and mines at Acting Secretary of War Patterson's news conference.

The Germans also are using the Yankee desire for cleanliness in devising other traps, the experts reported. A liquid soap dispenser is filled with sulphuric acid, or similar material, to burn the hands when tipped up. Another gadget is an innocent-looking cake of soap which can be used for some time and then, when the outer coating is worn away, detonates enough explosive to blow off the hands.

Coulee Dam Power Slated for Railway In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Electric power has become an international commodity in the Northwest, and the British Columbia Electric Railway is planning to import Coulee Dam power from adjacent Washington State.

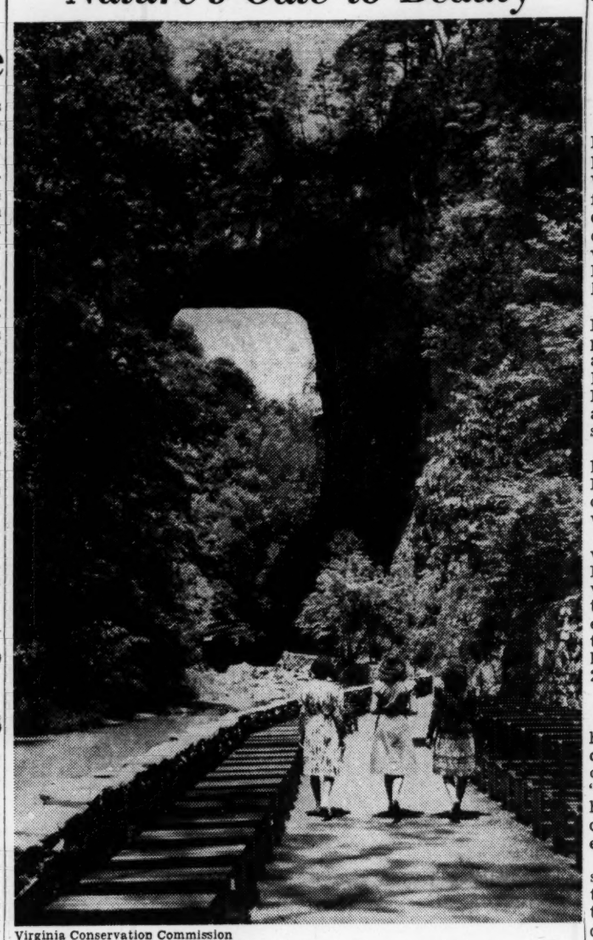
In return the city of Seattle has secured permission to flood a section of British Columbia land near Hope to assist in development of a municipal power scheme.

British Columbia Electric and subsidiaries have experienced an extremely dry winter, and storage basins in the vicinity of Vancouver and Victoria are at a record low, with small chance of spring rains affording any relief. As it is impossible to install new machinery to meet steam plant requirements, the additional power will have to be brought in from across the border.

English Widely Spoken

More than 200,000,000 persons speak English.

Nature's Gate to Beauty



Virginia Conservation Commission

215-Foot-High Natural Bridge in Virginia

This natural wonder in Rockbridge County is one good reason why Virginia resorts are attracting a record number of vacationists this summer. Thomas Jefferson bought the bridge from King George III of England for 20 shillings.

Virginia Hotels and Resorts Enjoy Record Vacation Season

Monitor Traveltalk

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Because Virginia is situated close to the heaviest populated areas of the United States, it is easy to understand, in these travel-restricted days, why hotel and resort operators from the seashore to the Blue Ridge Mountains are putting this summer vacation season down in their books as the biggest on record.

Folks from near-by Washington, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and neighboring states to the South are pouring into Virginia for their annual holidays. For many of these vacationists it is their first "long stop" in Virginia. Virginians are determined to make their visit so pleasant that in postwar years these folks will return.

Fortunately for Virginia, nature, from a scientific standpoint, has been exceedingly lavish in its distribution of varied attractions. There is a good expanse of seacoast. There are the misty Blue Ridge Mountains. There are rivers. And there are a number of underground caverns, not to mention one of the world's scenic wonders, "Natural Bridge."

Shenandoah National Park, one of the State's principal attractions, is a wilderness playground which in prewar days found favor with more American visitors than did any other of Uncle Sam's National Parks.

Transportation Available

In the prewar days the automobile was the principal means of reaching Virginia's varied vacation attractions. And today, because of their central location to the masses, the automobile is still being used by those able to save up enough gasoline coupons. However, train and bus service is being freely used in addition to the steamship which runs from Baltimore to Norfolk.

Virginia's beach resorts, while fast filling up with summer visitors, have not yet put out the "no room" sign. All available hotels and cottages, more than 200 at Virginia Beach alone, are open, and accommodations still are to be had for those who make reservations well in advance, according to our latest information. Only one major hotel at Virginia Beach and one at Ocean View have been taken over by the armed forces.

For the duration there will be no accommodations available in Virginia's six State Parks and along the Skyline Drive of the Shenandoah National Park, but all hotels and inns in the Blue Ridge foothills, the Hot Springs, Luray, and Natural Bridge areas of the Shenandoah Valley, and in the Mountain Lake, Wytheville, and Abingdon areas in the mountains of southwst Virginia are open.

The old sporting favorites, golf, tennis, badminton, archery, riding, and hiking, are featured at most of the resorts.

As usual, surf bathing, aquaplaning, and other water sports are the most popular forms of recreation at the beaches, and with the abolition of the dimout, dancing no longer has to be done by moonlight, and visitors may roam the beaches as much as they please after sundown.

1,000 New York Physicians Involved In Workmen's Compensation Racket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—With more than 1,000 New York City physicians found guilty by the medical associations of which they are members of participating in workmen's compensation kickbacks, the near end of the racket was believed to be in sight here today.

Announcement of the results of investigation proceedings against 2,778 doctors conducted by the Medical Associations of New York, Kings, Queens, Bronx and Westchester Counties at the request of the Moreland Commission was disclosed by Edward Corsi, Industrial Commissioner, today. The final disposition of the cases of the 1,000 physicians found guilty will be made by Mr. Corsi.

Because of the technicalities and questions of jurisdiction, several hundred of the accused doctors will eventually be tried by the State Department of Labor, while 890 are not being required to defend themselves while they are on duty with the armed services.

Of the physicians found guilty, 248 have filed appeals, which automatically stays execution of penalties, involving suspension from workmen's compensation practice for the periods specified. Where no appeal has been filed, Mr. Corsi will take action 30 days after the date on which the physician has been notified of the recommendation made by his respective medical association.

"With the receipt of the recommendations from the New York County Medical Society, we have completed the next to last step in uprooting a vicious disgraceful racket," Mr. Corsi said, emphasizing that "no quarter will be given the brazen chiselers, and no fair consideration will be denied those who unfortunately were victims of an illegal system that has been permitted to grow into a public scandal."

"Kickback" involves illegal disposition of workmen's compensation funds between physicians and patients.

Coast Guard Personnel 170,670 on March 31

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Coast Guard reported a total personnel of 170,670 as of March 31, with New York having the largest representation of all states—19,946.

Statistics showing the number of Coast Guard personnel, including Spars, from all states, placed Pennsylvania in second position with 12,274 and Massachusetts third with 11,783.

Minister Given Jail Term In Draft-Law Camp Case

LOS ANGELES, July 14 (AP)—The Rev. Glenn Smiley, a Methodist minister, has been sentenced to three years in federal prison on his plea of guilty to charges of refusal to report to a conscientious objectors' camp.

The Government charged that Rev. Mr. Smiley, area secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, refused draft exemption as a minister, asked for classification as a conscientious objector and then refused to go to camp. Several other ministers testified for him yesterday.

British Envoy to Havana

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter)—King George VI has approved the appointment of James Leishman Dodds, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at La Paz, Bolivia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Havana, Cuba, in succession to Sir George Ogilvie-Forbes, recently appointed Ambassador at Caracas, Venezuela.

Halleck Says Willkie Will Back Dewey

ALBANY, N. Y., July 14 (AP)—Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana, who placed Wendell L. Willkie in nomination for the Republican presidential candidacy four years ago, predicted today that Mr. Willkie would support Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York for the Presidency.

Mr. Halleck, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, told reporters after a two-hour conference with Mr. Dewey, that he had not seen Mr. Willkie or heard from him, but added: "My view is that he will support the ticket."

In New York, Mr. Willkie laughed when informed of Mr. Halleck's statement and said: "I don't believe I have had a talk with Charlie in two years."

Mr. Halleck predicted that "we will have a Republican House of Representatives" after the November election and said he had told Mr. Dewey that as well as expressing confidence in the latter's election. Republicans now hold 212 seats in the House where 218 constitutes a majority.

Not Above People

Governor Dewey assailed what he said is a recently-developed concept that the Executive Branch of the Federal Government is "above the people" and pledged his efforts to "bring the people closer to the practice of self-government.

"That we shall succeed in restoring government that is close to the people I have no doubt," the Republican presidential candidate declared in an address to the Empire Girls' State, a government-training conference held annually for New York's high school girls.

The speech topped off a busy day with state affairs for Governor Dewey, in the course of which he declined to receive a large delegation which came to Albany to urge that he approve use of the federal war ballot in New York.

Paul E. Lockwood, the Governor's Secretary, informed the delegation by telegram, prior to its arrival, that state machinery for soldier voting is "functioning well" and "no purpose would be served" by the proposed conference.

Governor Dewey told the 250 delegates to the Girls' State Conference that one tendency in public life that has worked recently to separate government from the people "has been the development in Washington of a concept that the Executive Department of the Federal Government is apart from, and superior to, the other branches of government and is above the people.

One of Big Tasks

"One of the big tasks of the next few years," he continued, "will be to bring government closer to the people and to bring the people closer to the practice of self-government." Gov. Dewey said the growth and complexity of all government, "especially the Federal," is in part a natural outcome of the increased demands the people have been making on government.

"Now we cannot go backward," he said. "Many of these comparatively new functions of government are highly important and are here to stay, but we must be on our guard to see to it that government does not become so big and so complicated that it is in danger of losing touch with the people."

Vast Secret Project To Employ 79,000

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Several thousand workers are to be recruited in the next two months for "a vast secret project of highest priority demand," Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Commissioner, disclosed last night.

He did not disclose any details of the project, which he mentioned in a statement urging public cooperation in the drive to recruit workers for the most urgent industries. A total of 79,000 persons will be sought for such industries during the next two months, he said, including 21,878 for shipbuilding and 7,195 for aircraft production.

French Air Ace Escapes From Nazis

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain. July 14 (Reuter)—The French air ace, Michel Detroyat, known as one of the finest stunt pilots in the world, has crossed the French border into Spain, escaping from the Nazis.

The last report about M. Detroyat, who piloted Marshal Philippe Pétain and Pierre Laval on their flights, was in July, 1943. when he was stated by Paris Radio to have been injured in a motor accident at Boulogne-Sur-Seine.

6,000 Illinois War Workers End Strike

By the Associated Press

More than 6,000 war workers in 10 Chicago and Joliet, Ill., can-manufacturing plants voluntarily returned to their jobs today, ending a work stoppage which started yesterday in protest against a National War Labor Board decision which granted only a portion of the employees' wage demands.

However, a second NWLB report placed a threat of a strike vote over the nation's glass plants employing some 35,000 American Federation of Labor union members.

The can-company workers returned to work following a mass meeting and agreed to continue production in the various plants pending disposition of an appeal from the NWLB decision.

The work stoppage was described by Gordon H. Kellogg, Vice-President of the American Can Company, as endangering the highly perishable pea and cherry packs this season. About 5,000 of the 6,300 who quit work left seven of the company's Chicago area plants. Other employees, members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Steelworkers, halted work in three of the Continental Can Company plants in Chicago.

Return to Be Urged

Edgar L. Warren, Regional Chairman of the NWLB, said he had urged C. I. O. officials to demand the employees return to work immediately to stop interruption in war production. Harry Harper, union sub-district director, said the National Union had not authorized the work stoppage, and said he would recommend that the employees return to work pending action by the NWLB on an appeal from the RWLB decision completely disallowing or granting wage increases less than agreed by the company and recommended by a NWLB hearing officer.

Union officials did not term the employees' action a strike but a protest against the NWLB ruling. Mr. Harper, however, said he believed the work stoppage violated labor's no-strike pledge.

Mr. Warren said the Board granted a minimum wage of 77½ cents an hour for men employees and 66 or 67½ cents for women in eight plants, establishing a uniform level for the entire industry in the Chicago area except in two plants where the minimum is 80 cents for men and 70 cents for women employees.

In Marietta, Ohio, Harry Cook, President of the A. F. of L. American Flint Glass Workers, termed "unsatisfactory" a reply by William H. Davis, NWLB Chairman, to union demands for "definite and favorable" NWLB action on union requests for wage increases. He said the Glass Workers would be guided by decisions of their convention, now in session in Marietta.

Report Promised Next Week

Mr. Davis had advised Mr. Cook, the latter said, that a panel report in the Glass Workers wage case would be made next week, but the union chief advised him the union would comply with the convention's action respecting the filing of a notice for a strike vote. No date for the strike vote call has been designated, Mr. Cook said. Demands for wage increases averaging about 15 per cent for glass workers have been before the NWLB for nine months, he said.

In Grand Rapids, Mich., the Michigan C. I. O. Council Convention voted allegiance to the national C. I. O.'s no-strike pledge. Union leaders said not more than 100 of the 1,600 delegates favored rescinding the pledge and asserted that the attitude of the Council, largest state body in the C. I. O., would be regarded as a barometer of union sentiment throughout the country.

In Los Angeles, the Tenth District NWLB directed the A. F. of L. Culinary Workers Council to advise it what steps had been taken to end a two weeks' strike of 500 men which had resulted in the closing of dining rooms and bars of the Ambassador Hotel. The dispute is over union maintenance of membership demand, the hotel having agreed to wage demands.

Truckers Strike Up to White House

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 14

The failure of more than 100 Midwest truckers to comply with a War Labor Board order probably will be referred to President Roosevelt, customary prelude to Government seizure.

The truckers, members of the Midwest Operators Association, have failed to comply with a WLB order to raise wages seven cents an hour.

Two weeks ago, the employees, represented by the American Federation of Labor Teamsters Union, threatened to strike to force compliance. Such a strike could tie up, directly and indirectly, about 25,000 drivers and helpers who are hauling war freight in eight states.

Antiknock Content Of Gasoline Lowered

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Secretary Harold Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, announced last night that refiners have been directed to change specifications of civilian gasoline from 72 to 70 octane, thus reducing its antiknock content.

The action, effective today, was taken because of increased needs of the armed services for 100-octane aviation fuel, Mr. Ickes said.

"Ever increasing demands from the military for fighting gasoline make it necessary that, for an indeterminate number of months to come, there be a reduction in the quality of gasoline used by the American public," Mr. Ickes' announcement said.

G. I.'s See Nazis Needing Bicycles

NEAR ST. LO, France, July 14 (AP)—The Allied advance in Normandy has been slowed by hedgerows, natural obstacles which must be reduced one at a time, if the enemy makes a determined defense. One officer jested today:

"Our slogan is: The Russians in Paris, the British in Caen, and the Americans in St. Lo—by Christmas."

But once the Allies are out of the hedgerow country, many of the troops say, the Germans are going to need more than bicycles to get back to Berlin ahead of the Yanks.

'Long-Haired' Tunes Get Big Hand From G. I.'s

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Five concert and opera stars just returned from a nine-week U. S. O. Camp Shows, Inc., tour of the South Pacific reported they were "greatly pleased" with the G. I. reception of "long-haired music."

The stars were Isaac Stern, concert violinist; Polyna Stoska, soprano; Robert Weede, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera; Frederick Jagel, Metropolitan tenor; and Alex Zakin, concert pianist.

They said their first concert was given at 15,000 feet—in an airplane crossing the Equator—and that they had done 61 camp shows and numerous impromptu concerts to 140,000 servicemen in audiences ranging from 10 to 10,000.

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Students Map Own Study At New Wellesley School

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 14—Ordering their own schedule of studies in a truly democratic manner, members of the second period in Wellesley College's new School of Community Affairs promptly agreed upon the plan they would like to follow at their first meeting today, and then settled down for two weeks of intensive study of "Problems of Human Relations in Industry."

Apart from the fact that the conference had to be at Wellesley, "you are stuck with the faculty" as it is, Dr. Margaret Mead, author and anthropologist, and Director of the School, told the members of the class. This giving of a free hand to the members to lay out their own work schedules is one of the main points of the School's approach to its work which is being stressed by the Director.

Choosing problems to be examined, members will discuss them in comfortable informality. They will call in men and women from actual industries to tell them, firsthand, what they want to know. And finally, when they are ready for it, they will call on experts to lecture on findings of early studies.

Leader of this second section of the school is Dr. Burleigh B. Gardner, research associate at the University of Chicago, where he directs the work of the Committee on Human Relations in Industry.

Last night Prof. Elton Mayo of the Harvard Business School, lecturing at an open meeting in Tower Court on "The Rabble Hypothesis," demonstrated with various graphs the success of the more human approach to labor in great industrial plants. Wherever teams work together, with friendly interest between their members, he showed, output is better, absenteeism is less, and morale is much higher, than where workers are treated merely as mechanical units, to be moved from one job to another, regardless of their personal feelings.

The emphasis from now on, Professor Mayo said, is going to be an adaptability, rather than on long training for specific positions.

Conclusions Summed Up

At the final meeting of the Social Progress Institute in Sage Hall today, the faculty chairman, Dr. J. Stewart Burgess of Temple University, summed up the conclusions drawn at the various round tables and discussion groups. He then called on a number of members to tell the group what they already had told him in notes of appreciation of this year's session. Among these statements of appreciation were the following from refugees and others:

Marta Wankowicz, of the Polish Information Center in New York City, explained that she intends to return to her own country after the war, and is anxious to take back what she has learned in America.

"I learned many such things at Wellesley," she said. "The Institute has been a very nice 'bit of America.' It brought into action all these lofty principles the Europeans admire so much. The atmosphere of the Institute made me want, even more than before, to go back to Poland and to work there. If every member of the Institute was so strengthened in his own resolve to 'do things,' it would seem to me a great achievement."

Eric Lewinski, research worker and refugee from Germany, said: "As an exile, as a wanderer between two worlds, driven out of the old world, being a believer in the new world, the world to come, I can, perhaps, appreciate more than many others what an institute like this means. Here in Wellesley I felt clearly that you have freedom. You take for granted what we, too, once had, what we lost: freedom.

"We freedom-loving people in Europe," he went on, "are responsible ourselves, to a certain extent, for what has happened. Most of us always wanted to act when we saw dangerous signs of a decaying world, but we seldom stopped to think what it was that the world decayed. We underestimated our enemies. We took freedom for granted."

Religion Serves Community

One representative of labor at the conference, Mabel Dunham of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said: "The clergy have made a big impression on me. Up to now I had thought of them as a group apart, but now I know that religion also can serve the community."

Wesley D. Osborne, a Methodist minister from Providence, R. I., began by saying: "Through being here I have found my sympathy for labor widened and increased. It is amazing how many labor leaders and social workers are ignorant of liberal religion and its close relationship to social action and progress. Because of this lack of understanding, many are failing to appropriate the spiritual power which religion provides."

A Florida high-school principal, S. W. Curtis of Clearwater, commented: "I have been convinced that if brought together under favorable conditions, labor and management can be reconciled."

Tonight, at 8 o'clock in the Great Hall of Tower Court, the School of Community Affairs invites the public to a lecture by Prof. F. J. Roethlisberger, of the Harvard Business School, on "Technical Standards and Social Codes in Modern Business Administration." There is no admission charge.

Youthful Mariner Gets Citizenship In Special Session

Uncle Sam called a special session of the U. S. District Court at Boston today to admit one new nephew into his family of citizens.

Albert F. Weagle, 22, of Wrentham, who comes from Nova Scotia and who has been serving in the U. S. merchant marine in the engine department for some time, applied for citizenship in this country but the time limit had not expired last Tuesday when the last group of new citizens were admitted in the Federal Court.

To permit the youth to report to the officers' school of the Maritime Service at Fort Trumbull at New London, Conn., at 9 a. m. tomorrow when a new class will begin preparation for up-grading, Judge Francis J. W. Ford held a special naturalization session today. The big courtroom usually crowded to capacity for such ceremonies, was all but empty.

Cook Requests Speedy Recounts

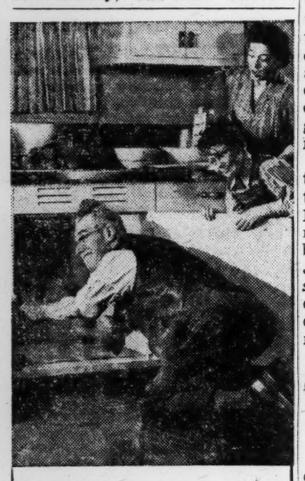
In a letter to all election officials throughout the state, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, today requested that where recounts are sought work of retabulation be started immediately.

The recount in the Republican contest for State Treasurer in which Fred J. Burrell of Medford defeated Laurence Curtis of Boston by less than 300 votes and numerous requests for recounts in local contests, threaten to delay the printing of soldier ballots which the Secretary of State's office had hoped to begin mailing not later than Aug. 15.

Under the law local election officials are required to give candidates three days' notice of the recount which would permit the count to get underway by the middle of next week.

Pilot Safe in Plane Crash

LUNENBURG, Mass., July 14 (AP)—A Navy fighter plane crashed and burned today near the Lunenburg-Townsend line, but the pilot escaped by parachuting to earth. Residents quoted the pilot as saying he delayed bailing out until he had cleared some houses after engine trouble developed.



Pop Proved It

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When the history of World War II is written the fighting men from Massachusetts cities and towns will receive their share of recognition for a job well done. For wherever there has been a key battle fought soldiers, sailors, marines, and Coast Guardsmen from the Bay State have played an important part in the winning of that battle. In the pictures above, Bay State boys are shown at their varied duties: 1. Coast Guardsman Martin J. Long, Seaman Second Class, of Hopkinton, serves as a lookout on a combat cutter. 2. Lieut. Elmer F. Nelson of Boston takes readings as the ship moves eastward toward European combat waters. 3. Lieut. Arthur R. Causer of Methuen gets ready to take off in a Marine dive bomber. 4. Storekeeper First Class Theodore E. Gates of West Roxbury mans a "talker" from the fire control center of a Coast Guard assault transport. 5. Cyrus R. Bagley of Manchester helped to rescue more than 750 American and Allied soldiers and sailors in the English Channel on invasion day. 6. Setting the course of the ship is the job of Coast Guardsman Lieut. James E. Douglas, Navigation Officer, from Boston. 7. A ship must be kept water tight and here is William J. Fleming, Boatswain's Mate First Class, of Roxbury, caulking the deck seams on an 83-foot rescue cutter. 8. This Holyoke Coast Guardsman, James W. Guimond, Signalman Second Class, sends blinker signals from the Cutter which he served in the invasion of the French coast. 9. Coxswain John L. Mason of Cambridge was in charge of the lifeboat crew which braved sub-infested waters to transfer an ill sailor from a British ship to a Coast Guard cutter where he was cared for. 10. Ensign Carl N. Freeman, U. S. C. G. R., of Boston, took part in the invasion of Finschhafen and Cape Gloucester, New Britain. 11. Thomas J. McSherry, Machinist's Mate Second Class, of Dorchester operates an auxiliary diesel generator during his watch in the engine room aboard a Coast Guard combat cutter in European waters. 12. Lieut. George Houdek of Roxbury takes his turn on the bridge of a Coast Guard-manned LST in the South Pacific. 13. Coast Guardsman John A. Gillis, Boatswain's Mate Second Class, of Randolph helped in the rescue of English Channel survivors on D-Day. 14. Standing watch in the engine room of his Coast Guard assault transport in the South Pacific is Harry E. Nielson, Chief Machinist's Mate from Jamaica Plain. 15. Chief Motor Machinist's Mate John H. Gorman of Wakefield keeps ears alert for signals from the bridge. 16. Ensign H. C. Sortevik of Boston stands a bridge watch aboard the Coast Guard-manned LST while additional equipment is landed on new Pacific beachheads.

R. I. Ballots Expected In Mail by Aug. 1

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14—Political slates neared final form here this week when Mayor Dennis J. Roberts accepted the Democratic nomination to run for a third term and the Republican party named Dr. Angelo M. Parente as its candidate for the mayoralty in Providence.

Other cities and towns in the State likewise were putting the finishing touches on their slates of candidates this week. Before the end of the month the Secretary of State expects to have absentee ballots for servicemen printed and in the mail. The ballots will have listed all candidates for office from Governor down to minor town positions.

Dr. Parente, chosen by the G. O. P. to oppose Mayor Roberts at the polls in November, is a dentist long active in civic affairs. He served in the Providence City Council and on the Board of Aldermen as a Democrat from 1926 until 1932. Subsequently he broke with the party and actively supported Republican candidates in 1938. Recently he has taken no active role in political affairs.

The speeches made at the meeting here at which Dr. Parente was nominated suggested that one of the principal arguments to be made in the campaign will be that Mayor Roberts cannot lead the city effectively while serving simultaneously as an officer in the Navy.

For more than a year, the Mayor has been a lieutenant in the Navy, stationed at Washington. He has been running the city affairs by remote control, occasionally conferring with city delegations who go to Washington and occasionally returning here for brief leaves of absence, but conducting city affairs largely by mail.

This dual role involves no subterfuge. When he ran for his second term two years ago, Mayor Roberts told the voters explicitly that he proposed to accept a commission in the Navy soon after Election Day. Republican speakers made this an issue, opposing election of an "absentee Mayor" who could not devote his full time to the mayoralty.

The voters, however, overwhelmingly re-elected Mayor Roberts. He polled 49,764 votes as against 22,459 votes for the G. O. P. candidate, John E. Duggan.

Juvenile Delinquency

In a move to improve methods for combatting juvenile delinquency, the Rhode Island Association of School Superintendents and the Rhode Island Police Chiefs' Association are arranging closer methods of co-operation.

The suggestion for the plan was offered by Dr. Michael F. Walsh, Superintendent of Schools in Newport.

The new Juvenile Court, recently established in Rhode Island, cannot be completely successful without the co-operation of all agencies, Dr. Walsh said at a joint meeting of the associations this week.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath, who attended the meeting, indorsed the program.

Armory Suspends 22 Men

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 14 (AP)—Twenty-two rod straighteners were suspended at the Springfield Armory yesterday after a work stoppage in a dispute over pay rate reductions slowed production of Garand rifles. Col. George A. Woody, Army Commandant, said the men were "suspended for refusal to work at their designated jobs.

Room for More Blind Girls At Kiwanis Club's Camp Allen

There is still room for a few more campers at Kiawanis-sponsored Camp Allen in Bedford, New Hampshire, the camp which for 13 summers has been giving blind or partially-sighted girls an opportunity to enjoy the same kind of outdoor fun that normally-sighted youngsters look forward to all winter.

Contrary to its usual waiting list, the Camp this year has several beds in the big dormitory and the smaller cabins down in the pine grove that are begging for occupants these warmer summer nights, officials of the Boston Kiwanis Club disclosed today. They attribute this situation to the fact that parents of some of the former campers now are earning more money and can make other provision for their girls.

Camp Allen is one of the pet projects of the Boston club through which it is sponsored and largely financed. Perkins Institution for the Blind helps select the campers, who come from all over New England and occasionally from even farther away. One of this year's group is from Savannah, Ga. The Connecticut School for the Blind usually sends a few girls too, according to Selden W. George, Camp Secretary.

Operated exactly as a normal girl's camp, there are facilities for outdoor games and indoor crafts, including a fine cement swimming pool filled with cool, clear spring water. The girls police their own cabins, set the tables, and wash dishes.

The Kiwanis Club takes care of all expenses for campers whose families cannot afford to pay. Those who can afford it are asked to contribute whatever they feel they can towards the expense of keeping their daughter there. The girls stay anywhere from two to eight weeks.

Camp Allen is but one of various ways in which the Kiwanis Club puts its underprivileged children's fund to good use. It will have sent about 75 other boys and girls to other camps for two weeks or longer before the summer is over, according to Louis Hoffman, President. These youngsters are selected by various agencies interested in the welfare of underprivileged youth, including the Salvation Army, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Roxbury District Court.

Underprivileged child work is practically the sole reason for the Boston Kiwanis Club's weekly meetings, according to Mr. Hoffman. All the proceeds go into this work. It was to this fund that the Boston Kiwanis representatives, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon T. Canning and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin I. Ofgant, donated their recent $37 winnings in the "Quiz of Two Cities" program over Station WNAC, Boston, and WEAN, Providence.

If anyone knows of a blind girl between the ages of 10 and 22 who might enjoy going to Camp Allen, further information may be obtained from Kenneth Damren, Room 251, the State House, Boston. Telephone: Capitol 4320.

Band Concerts For the Veterans Hospital Planned

Beginning next Sunday, veterans convalescing at the Veterans Hospital, West Roxbury, will be privileged to listen to the first of a series of four Sunday afternoon band concerts, Mayor Tobin announced yesterday.

Funds obtained from the sale of waste paper salvaged by the citizens of Boston will pay for the concerts which will be given under the direction of Alfonso D'Avino, conductor of D'Avino's 30-piece band.

Concerts will be held on successive Sundays from 3 to 5 p. m., and are open to the general public as well. There will be no admission charge.

Agawam Track Seeks Bankruptcy

Operators of a race track—the Agawam Racing and Breeders' Association, Inc., with principal place of business at 18 Tremont Street, Boston—today filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in U. S. District Court, Boston. Total liabilities were not listed in the petition. Total assest were given as $167,450. Debts include a disputed balance of $112,000 in real estate taxes to the Town of Agawam, Mass., from 1938 to 1944.

Assets include incumbered real estate, approximately 350 acres of land in Agawam valued at $150,000, bank deposits amounting to $6,700, and general equipment for a race track valued at $10,000. Stockholders in the corporation unanimously voted at a meeting held July 6 that the President or Treasurer be authorized to file a bankruptcy petition. The petition is signed by Daniel J. O'Brien as Treasurer.

New England Pays High for Scarce Eastern Salmon

High prices in the New England area for fresh eastern salmon, which have attracted wide attention among consumers in recent weeks, are chiefly the result of the relative scarcity of that fish when compared with the heavy demand, it was pointed out today by spokesmen for the industry.

The chief source of all salmon supply in the nation is in the Pacific Northwest, it was pointed out. The industry is heavily concentrated in that area, not only in regard to the catching of the fish but also the processing and canning plants.

New England consumers—particularly with respect to the traditional July 4 menu of salmon and green peas—have developed a preference for fresh eastern salmon over the years, and the demand is comparatively greater than the supply, it was stated.

Western salmon, chilled and expressed across the Continent in refrigerated cars, can be sold in this market in normal times considerably lower in price than the fresh eastern fish. At the present, the western salmon is subject to Federal price ceilings. There are no ceilings on fresh eastern salmon, so prices on that commodity reflect the supply-and-demand situation, it was pointed out.

Paper Mills Hard Put For Raw Material

New England paper mills making products for military and civilian uses are so hard up for paper they have been forced to send trucks out in a multitude of directions and for long distances to pick up loads as small as a single ton.

Although the procedure is expensive, paper mills find it absolutely necessary to continue production, according to Norman Scott, Regional Chief of the Paper Section of WPB.

In many mills, salvaged paper is being rushed to vats for reprocessing within 24 hours after curb collections and are converted into finished containers two days later. Some mills are threatening a total shutdown unless the flow of waste paper is greatly increased, he said.

Army needs for establishing printing plants in Europe and the increased demand of both the Army and Navy for packaging supplies are given as the principal reasons for the emergency, in addition to the shortage of woodpulp.

As a conservation measure, MPB officials in Boston are recommending that all stores establish a drive urging customers to return all paper bags and clean wrapping paper so they may be used over again.

Real Estate Group Changes Its Name

The Boston Real Estate Exchange, one of the oldest realty associations in the United States, has changed its name. It is now the Boston Real Estate Board, by authorization of its stockholders in annual meeting yesterday.

The new name is expected to define the organization more clearly as a trade association.

Re-elected at the meeting was Robert S. Wayland, President, and Ralph W. Martin, Executive Vice-President and Treasurer. New Vice-Presidents elected were Harry A. Gilbert of Somerville, Joseph W. Lund of the R. M. Bradley Co., and Robert C. Nordblom of the R. A. Nordblom Management Company of Boston.

Bay State Marine Got Wire Laid When Shell Felled Rest of Party

SAIPAN, Marianas Islands. Delayed. (AP)—Marine Private First Class Leo P. Graveline, of 94 Pleasant Street, Three Rivers, Mass., set out with three companions to lay telephone wires between artillery batteries on that first day of the Saipan assault.

The next morning he alone returned to his outfit. Two of his mates were killed and the other wounded.

The Japanese were looking right down the throats of Marine Fourth Division artillery and were hammering at it with both artillery and mortar fire. But if this condition was ever to be rectified by counter-fire, those wires had to go in, and Private Graveline and his companions knew it.

Listening for the warning whine of approaching shells and watching for sniper fire, the quartet stole across the steel-swept fields, leaving a trail of wire behind them. They achieved their first objective and turned back for more wire.

Private Graveline became separated from his companions and a shell landed several feet from him, covering him with earth and stunning him. When he recovered, uninjured, he couldn't find his mates.

It turned dark before he could find his outfit and he bivouacked with another unit.

In the morning he returned to learn the shell that stunned him had killed two companions and wounded the third. The barrage was still churning the earth as Private Graveline shouldered his spool of wire and set out with another party.

Private Graveline is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Graveline. He formerly was employed in the Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

28 N. E. Men Return From South Pacific

War Activities of New England

Twenty-eight New Englanders have returned to the United States from service in the South Pacific with Navy Air Group Five after eight months of action, establishing a record for sustained combat, the Navy announced today.

Flying from the deck of one of the new 27,000-ton carriers, most powerful of its kind, the air group fought in every action, except the raids on Rabaul, from the assault on Marcus Island in September, 1943, to the second attack on Truk last April.

The returning airmen are: Lieut. Daniel J. Harrington of Portland, Maine, Ensign James H. Burns of Lynn, A. W. Howe of East Boston, and J. J. Brosnahan of South Boston; Lieutenants (jg) R. E. Carman of Swanton, Vt., Henry D. Minot of Dedham, William Laliberte of Brewer, Maine, Roger Bisbee of Braintree, Arthur W. Smith of Providence, R. I., R. B. Aldrich of Westfield, and E. Palladino of Dorchester; Aviation Radioman 2/c Roy W. Bergren of Roslindale and John P. Moncharuk of Franklin; Chief Aviation Radioman Harry H. Ferrier of West Springfield, Aviation Radioman 1/c Arnold J. Wideman of Lewiston, Maine, and the following Naval personnel: A. L. Bishop of Hudson, M. C. Dadoly of Dracut, R. J. Dansereau of Lynn, L. E. Fairbrother of Bellows Falls, Vt., T. J. Hagan of Allston, M. I. Hall of North Chelmsford, R. W. Hunt of Watertown, S. W. Krula of Saundersville, F. C. Moge of Lowell, A. J. Smith, Jr, of Lynn, R. E. Lord of South Berwick, Maine, and H. F. Neveux of Biddeford, Maine.

Boys Needed

Rugged high school boys with athletic ambitions are offered a chance to improve themselves physically and aid the war effort by working in New England foundries and forges, according to Col. Richard E. Anderson, commanding officer of the First Zone Transportation office in Boston.

Gardner Got Action

Action was what Corporal Clayton E. Gardner of Boston asked for when he volunteered for training with an American Ranger outfit. Action was what he got when he landed in one of the first assault waves on the French invasion coast. Caught in crossfire, the Boston corporal was evacuated to England in an LST which was under attack from German air and seacraft.

England proved the scene of happier actions when Corporal Gardner, a former employee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, was visited by Lady Cripps and invited to an estate where Queen Mary talked with him and autographed some French money.

Corporal Clayton has received the Purple Heart Medal, and in a letter home expressed the wish that his baseball career could be continued after the war. He is signed up with the Philadelphia Athletics.

Help for Veterans

Two diverse activities in Durham, N. H., and Springfield, Mass., show that New England veterans who have done their duty in the armed forces and are now entering civil life are receiving help through increasing channels.

In New Hampshire, a veterans' agricultural committee has been organized at the University of New Hampshire in Durham to give farming advice to discharged veterans. M. Gale Eastman, Dean of the College of Agriculture, in making this announcement today, pointed out that the committee would work in close co-operation with the Veterans' Administration in Manchester, N. H.

The armory in Springfield is the scene of the other activity, with 13 veterans taking a four-year course which will lead them to certificates as expert tool makers. This is conducted by the Springfield Army Ordnance District.

'Adventures of Mark Twain'—Esplanade Programs—Hollywood Letter

Fredric March in Title Role Of Film Account of Humorist

An unevenly entertaining but much too long outline of the career of Samuel Clemens is provided in "The Adventures of Mark Twain" at the Metropolitan. And thanks to a first-rate performance by Fredric March in the title role there is a likable portrait of the man, though hardly more than a suggestion of his salty nature.

One of the difficulties in the film arises from the fact that the reputation of an author rests on what he wrote, and movies, like plays, can hardly convey to audiences the flavor of the written word by showing rows of completed works or by presenting the literary man at his desk tossing off pages of manuscript. To be sure efforts have been made to circumvent the problem by incorporating amusing quotations in the dialogue, for Mark Twain was a lecturer as well as a writer. There are, too, a few bits of fantasy in which miniature figures of Tom Sawyer, Huck Finn, and their pals appear as the author dozes. And the story of the jumping frog is presented as an actual occurrence before it was set down on paper.

* * *

The first part of the picture is easier sailing, for the hero then was a man of action, not of words. His boyhood in Hannibal, Mo., provides an introduction to life on the Mississippi. This develops naturally into a brief account of his days as a river boat pilot. An exciting episode is presented, showing him successfully negotiating the river through a thick fog to the amazement of veteran fellow pilots. This is one of the most successful portions of the movie.

He went West, prospecting for gold, the story indicates, because of the glimpse of a picture of a girl back East. That may sound paradoxical. The idea, of course, is that he wished to establish himself as a man of wealth and position before he sought out the lady of the portrait. But it was not gold nuggets but letters which started him on the road to success.

* * *

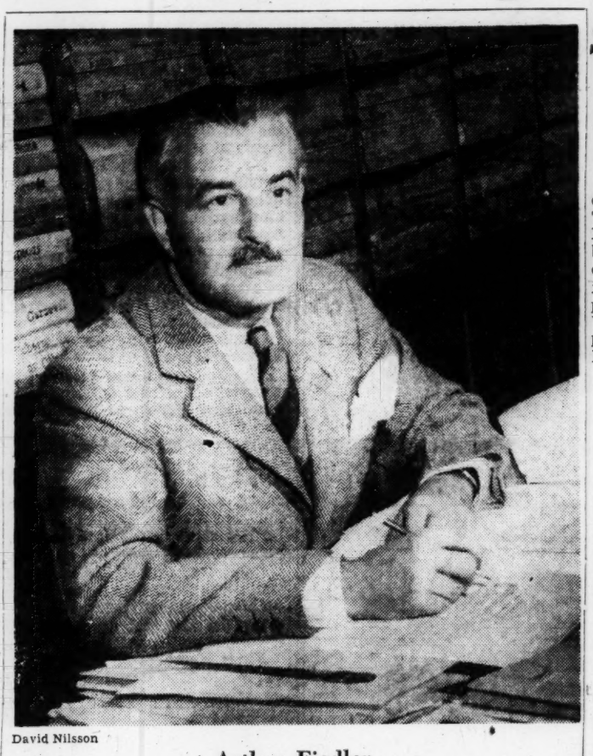
The film traces his arrival in the East, his courtship and marriage despite the opposition of the young lady's parents, his unfortunate remarks at a dinner in honor of Whittier, and his unwise investments in a typesetting machine and a printing house. His publishing of Grant's memoirs has been effectively employed to indicate his generous nature. Dramatically the episode is well managed. But weren't there still other business elements involved in his financial difficulties than those which the film presents?

His lecture tour, undertaken to pay off his debts, is shown in episodic fashion. The bestowing of a degree on him at Oxford is depicted as a mark of the international acclaim he received. The picture concludes with his passing on as Halley's comet, which had appeared in the sky when he was born, again becomes visible.

Mr. March manages not only to present, by means of skilful makeup, a striking resemblance to the Clemens portraits but he builds up a consistent character. Alexis Smith is pictorially charming but somewhat static in her acting as the girl he married. Donald Crisp appears as a faithful literary friend and lecture manager, and Alan Hale participates in the mining episodes as a rough and ready companion. The cast is long, and many of the players represent historical figures.

The film runs two hours and ten minutes. It might have been cut to advantage without sacrificing any of the episodes. For one thing it might have helped if there had been fewer shots of uproariously laughing audiences. The remarks are amusing, but they are not made more humorous by the sight of their hilarious effect on the people who hear them.

E. F. M.



David Nilsson

Arthur Fiedler

Opening his sixteenth season of Esplanade Concerts next Thursday evening in the Hatch Memorial Shell.

Sixteenth Season Opens On Thursday

The Esplanade Concerts will enter their sixteenth season next Thursday evening, with Arthur Fiedler conducting. Concerts will be given at 8:30 every evening except Mondays until August 16, in the Hatch Memorial Shell, with programs for young people each Wednesday at 10:15 a. m. The programs for the first week follow:

Opening Night
Thursday, July 20

Hungarian March, "Rakoczy" ... Berlioz
Classical Symphony ... Prokofiev
"Wachet Auf" ("Sleepers Awake") from Cantata 140 ... Bach
Overture to "Oberon" ... Weber
Ballet Music from "Aida" ... Verdi
Prelude to "Le Deluge" ... Saint-Saens
(Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus)
"Molly on the Shore" ... Grainger
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ... Arranged by Bodge

Friday, July 21

Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ... Mozart
Symphony in G major, No. 88 ... Haydn
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ... Bizet
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," waltzes ... Strauss
Volga Bargemen's Song ... Arranged by Glazounov
Triumphal March from "Peter and the Wolf" ... Prokofiev
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin," ... Wagner

Saturday, July 22

"Sambre et Meuse" Regiment, March ... Planquette-Turlet
Overture to "Egmont" ... Beethoven
Fifteenth Slavonic Dance in C major ... Dvořák
"Bostonia" Suite ... Keith Brown
Orchestrated by J. Langendoen
(Meditation)—On the Esplanade (March)
Prelude to "Meistersinger" ... Wagner
Austrian Peasant Dances ... Schönherr
"Oklahoma!" Selection ... Rodgers-Bodge
"Stars and Stripes Forever" ... Sousa

Sunday, July 23

Marche Militaire ... Schubert
Overture to "Leonore," No. 3 ... Beethoven
"Spring" ... Grieg
Finale, Symphony No. 4, in F minor ... Tchaikovsky
"Waltz of the Flowers" from "Nutcracker" Suite ... Tchaikovsky
Meditation from "Thais" ... Massenet
(Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus)
Hora Staccato ... Diniou-Heifetz
"Pomp and Circumstance" ... Elgar

Perry Como and Vivian Blaine

In the film version of "Something for the Boys," now in preparation

Vivian Blaine Gets Merman Role in Film

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hollywood, Calif.

The Dorothy and Herbert Fields-Cole Porter musical, "Something for the Boys," will come to the screen in a 20th Century-Fox Technicolor production. It will somewhat resemble the stage original in story, but there will be different music and a new cast.

Two of the original songs, "Something for the Boys" and "Hey, Good Lookin'," remain, and there will be six new songs by the Fox writing team of Jimmy McHugh and Harold Adamson. The screen play is the work of Robert Ellis, Helen Logan, and Frank Gabrielson. Lewis Seiler directs.

The cast includes Carmen Miranda, Vivian Blaine (who has the Ethel Merman role), Perry Como, Phil Silvers, Sheila Ryan, Michael O'Shea and Glenn Langan.

The inclusion of Miss Blaine in the cast was not intended at first. The piece was bought with one of the two Fox stars, Alice Faye or Betty Grable, slated for the role. But both were about to become mothers and Miss Blaine got her chance.

Born Vivian Stapleton in Newark, N. J., Vivian Blaine evolved her present name through six years of name-changing at the request of band leaders for whom she sang. She came to Hollywood in 1942, and has had much the same sort of build-up as that received by Miss Grable and Miss Faye in their earlier pictures for the same studio. She has played in four pictures, in increasingly important roles, and now in her fifth has the star billing for which she has been working.

Perry Como, band and radio singer, is making his motion picture debut. Mr. Como was running his own barber shop in East Cannonsburg, Pa., at 14. Later, after finishing high school, he combined barbering with singing until bands began to demand all his time. Married soon afterwards, he disliked long absences from home and gave up band singing for radio. His phonograph records and appearances at the Copacabana Club in New York brought him to the notice of picture scouts.

Miss Miranda lets it be known that she has had to give up too much association with English-speaking people. She is losing her fine Br-r-razilian accent! It's the fault of the script writers, really. They have given her so many parts in which she is just like any other American girl that, she says, she has come to speak with almost a "'Ollywood" accent.

In the interest of art, her American stand-in and hair-dresser have been replaced by Brazilians, and her associations outside studio hours will be with those who speak Portuguese. Thus she hopes to maintain the speech which made her popular on the screen.

Phil Silvers began his motion picture career in 1940, when he played an ice cream man in Garson Kanin's "Tom, Dick, and Harry." As a boy tenor from Brooklyn, he says, he played the vaudeville circuits so long that, when once asked where he had lived, he replied, "One week in every town in America except Utica and Poughkeepsie. They're a split week."

Mr. Silvers will have the role Allen Jenkins played on the stage.

'The Liberation of Rome'

Now showing at the South Station Theater is "The Liberation of Rome," a War Department film produced by the U. S. Pictorial Service in collaboration with British Service Film Units, released through the Office of War Information, and distributed by M-G-M for the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry.

During its running time of 20 minutes the film touches on high lights of the nine months' campaign of the Allies which culminated in the driving of the Germans out of Rome, ending 21 years of Fascist rule there. The film shows the strategic plan as consisting of two parts: the first phase to secure complete control of the Mediterranean and the second to exploit the overthrowing of Mussolini by putting Italy out of the war.

In quality of photography this is the best of all the Government films. The surrender of the Italian fleets is shown, the landing barges discharging troops of the Fifth Army, and the landing of the Eighth Army troops near Calabria. The two armies are shown joining before the attack on Salerno, and General Motgomery is heard making the historic remark: "We are here to stay." Also seen are Generals Alexander, Eisenhower, and Clark, each proceeding without swank about the business of routing the Nazis.

The hardihood of the men who held advanced positions in the mountains, sometimes for 30 days without relief, is indicated together with incidents of hand-to-hand fighting in the passes and towns, and the difficulty of shelling the Germans out of machine-gun nests in the hills protected on all sides by mine fields. One atrocity shot is included. The film ends with pictures of the frenziedly happy Romans greeting the entry of the Allied troops.

Tonight at the Pops

"Sambre et Meuse" Regiment, March ... Planquette-Turlot
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ... Suppé
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ... Bizet
"Pomp and Circumstance," March ... Elgar
"Bostonia" Suite ... Keith Brown
(Orchestrated by J. Langendoen)
Bolero ... Ravel
Warsaw Concerto ... Addinsell
(In One Movement)
Piano: Leo Litwin
"Estudiantina" Waltzes ... Waldteufel
Prayer of Thanksgiving ... Valerius
"Ancient and Honorable Artillery" March ... Sousa
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Farce for Fitchburg

"Slightly Married" will be presented at the Lake Whalom Theater in Fitchburg starting Tuesday evening. Frank Lyon, Isabel Price, Carole Somers, and Bob King will be in the cast.

On the Screen

Having been released from Army service, Lee Tracy is to act in an RKO-Radio war spy film, "Betrayal from the East."

* * *

There is talk of Greta Garbo appearing in a film biography of Sarah Bernhardt.

* * *

Hazel Dawn, daughter of a musical comedy star of the same name of 20 years ago, wll appear in Twentieth Century-Fox films.

'Ghost Catchers' on Screen

Olsen and Johnson's "Ghost Catchers," a Universal musical farce, is the new film at the RKO Boston.

Anything for a laugh is the rule for these comedians' entertainments. They first play straight a story involving a ghost in an old brownstone mansion next to the night club where they work. Then they switch to burlesque when there are no more laughs in a wraith who does a soft shoe dance whenever "Swanee River" is played.

Two Southern belles appeal to them to rid the house of "Wilbur," the ghost. They apparently succeed at once by filling the house with boogie-woogie music (Wilbur likes only melody), provided by the girl musicians from the floor show. But there is a gang involved, and Olsen and Johnson get mixed up with the crooks, get walled in a vault, and escape only because Johnson, being a prestidigitator in the floor show, has a pneumatic drill concealed under his cloak.

Morton Downey and Gloria Jean sing; Martha O'Driscoll listens to Kirby Grant's agreeable romancing and songs; and assorted laughs are provided by Leo Carrillo, Lon Chaney, Andy Devine, and Ella Mae Morse.

Monty Woolley will be seen next in a film version of "Centennial Summer," a Twentieth Century-Fox film based on Albert E. Idell's novel about the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"A Woman of America"	Telegraphic reports: Bos-	Sports program
3:15 Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	'Ma Perkins": sketch..	ton Red Sox-New York	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots.	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankees baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Victory Garden	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic reports: Bos-	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs.	"Backstage Wife"	ton Red Sox-New York	News; Dolly Dawn's Or.
4:15 guest stars; Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Yankees baseball	Earl Hines' Orch.
4:30 Interview time	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Andy Kirk's Orch.
4:45 Help Wanted: News	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	Bob Stanley's Orch.	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden..
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn".	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:45 Hawaii, 1950; Music	Music; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports: Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele; Novatones.	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	"The Adventures of	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
7:15 We Who Dream: dr	Nero Wolfe": drama.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade: 'Terry's Tunes'	News service
7:30 Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger":	'Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety
7:45 soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00 Chas Ruggles; Or.,	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 quartet; guests	"Parker Family": dr.	Graham; Dr. F. Black	Return of Nick Carter.	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 "Service to the	Meet Your Navy: music	"The Adventures of the	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Front": dr.; News	var. show; Interviews.	Thin Man": drama	ty': drama; guests	Doug Garron's Orch.
9:00 "It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Tchai-
9:15 norant": comedy.	"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Screen Test"	kovsky's Symphony No.
9:30 That Brewster Boy	Johnny Long's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; Quiz	5 in E minor
9:45 That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Show; J. R. King, mc	Classical Album
10:00 Moore-Durante Va-	Earl Godwin, news	'Boston Blackie': drama	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15 riety show; orch.	Ted Malone, talk	starring Chester Morris	David Lilienthal: TVA	Beyond Victory
10:30 Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	H. V. Kaltenborn, talk.	Musical Roundup	Artie Shaw's Orch.
10:45 Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	Network program	Music R'ndup; Weather	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Seymour Korman, Int's.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.
11:30 Boyd Raeburn's Or.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Louis Prima's Orch.	Day's End: Music
11:45 Boyd Raeburn's Or.	Concert Miniature: News	Music You Want	Louis Prima's Orch.	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	News service	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	Herb Lewis; George and	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Drama: News; Weather	The King's Men	Dixie; "Salute"	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	News summary	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	'George & Dixie'; News	Musical Time Table
8:30 Victory Nates	Melody Time	News commentator	Saturday Encores	Musical Time Table
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	John Seagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Week End Medley	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz; Farm-Home
10:00 'Youth on Parade':	'Fannie Hurst Presents'	4-H Club Program	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15 music; drama	Sam Jaffe in 'Guilty'	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30 Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's program	Babe Ruth, baseball quiz	"Yankee Tune Factory"	'You Shall Have Music'
10:45 Homemaking talks	Virginia Hauer, songs	Alex Dreier, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey: Stories
11:00 News; Nila Mack's	Spotlight on Youth	Flight Deck Jamboree	News; "Tune Factory"	Children's Bible Hour.
11:15 "Let's Pretend"	Spotlight on Youth	Songs; orchestra	Moment Musicale	Children's Bible Hour.
11:30 "Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary; Songs	Melody Roundup: Va-	Yankee House Party	News service
11:45 tions"; B. Burke	Air Express Music	riety show; A. Devine	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
12:00 Theater of Today:	America Marches; News	News; Marvin Behrens.	Francis Cronin: consol.	Musical program
12:15 Margaret Hayes.	"Memorable Music"	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program
12:30 Stars Over Holly-	Farm & Home Makers	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music.
12:45 wood; R. Conte.	Farm & Home Makers	"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 Grand Central Sta-	"Something for Girls".	'Here's to Youth': dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15 tion: dr.; News.	"Something for Girls".	"What Price Violence"	Lee Castle's Orch.	"Kick Conga"
1:30 Country Journal	"Hollywood Hi-Lites".	News service	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45 Country Journal	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00 'Of Men & Books':	Old Ballads	"Musicana"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Dance Lineup
2:15 Natural science	American Red Cross	"Musicana"	Dodgers baseball game	Dance Music; Sports.
2:30 News service	Radio Pals	Weekend Function	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Sports program
2:45 Across Caribbean	Newscast	Weekend Function	Dodgers baseball game	Music; News; Sports
3:00 Victory F. O. B.;	News; "21 Stars"; Army	Weekend Function	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Sports program
3:15 speaker; music	show; music; dr.; gsts	Weekend Function	Dodgers baseball game	News service
3:30 Visiting Hour: Maj.	"ABC's of OPA"	"Music on Display"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Andre Baruch, mc	Civil Service Program	"Music on Display"	Dodgers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Col. Stoopnagle	Drama; J. Evans, songs	Adventures in Research	Air Lane Trio	Kay Kyser's Orch.
4:15 Stoopnagle; News.	Saturday Review, with	Sports comments	Sports comments	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:30 Sports comments	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:45 London Report	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Les Brown's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	Headline News; Joseph	"Your America": Josef	Navy Bulletin Board:	Sports comments
5:15 lies; E. Howe, mc	Stopak's Orchestra	Koestner's Or.; spkrs.	Glen Gray's Orch.	Sports comments
5:30 'Mother & Dad': dr	Joseph Stopak's Orch.	"Story to Order"	Eddie Howard's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Orch.
5:45 'Mother & Dad': dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Eddie Howard's Orch.	News service
6:00 Page One: News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Peoples' Platform.	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 People's Platform.	Jerry Sears	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45 World Today News	Leon Henderson	Saturday Spotlight	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "It's Maritime"	Preview Dem. Nat'l Con	"The American Story":	"American Eagle in	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
7:15 "It's Maritime"	Baseball scores; Music	"Bastille Day"	Britain": interviews	News service
7:30 "Industrial Rela-	Alexander Brailowsky;	"Ellery Queen": drama	"Confidentially Yours".	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45 tions Ro'ndtable"	Robert Merrill; Orch.	"Ellery Queen": drama	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00 Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15 gst., Les Paul	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30 Victory Notes	Boston Pops Orchestra;	Author's Playhouse: dr.	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Mystery dr.; News	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	'He Woke Up Famous'	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00 'Your Hit Parade':	Gould's Amer. Concert-	National Barn Dance:	Grieg's "Peer Gynt":	Classical Album: Coates;
9:15 Mark Warnow's	ette; B. Weiser, pianist	Variety; Joe Kelly, mc	Soloists: Virginia Has-	"London Again" Suite
9:30 Or; Frank Sinatra	Chuck Foster's Orch.	'Can You Top This?":	kins, Ruth Slater; B.	Classical Album: Coates;
9:45 "Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch.	Foote; H. Weber's Or.	"London Again" Suite
10:00 Serenade"; music	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15 Correction, Please:	"Musical Autographs"	Wood, mc; X. Cugat.	Dave Elman's Victory	Russ Columbo's Orch.
10:30 Jay C. Flippen, mc	Army Service Forces	'Grand Old Opry': Hill-	Auction"; guest; orch.	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
10:45 Network speaker	Present: drama; talks	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Bob Bob Crosby's Or.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	Frank DeVol's Orch.	Dick Stabile's Orch.
11:30 Dean Hudson's Or.	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings":	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Dean Hudson's Or.	Concert in Miniature	Master Sgt. Bluestone	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Day's End; News

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOA, 5.98 meg., 50.13 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Guatemala—7:30 p. m.—Popular Songs. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Music for the National Day of France. Band of the Royal Horse Guards. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Radio Theater: Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; music.
4:45 p. m.—Music by Cugat.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
7:30 p. m.—The Carol Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR and WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Terry's Tunes.
7:30 p. m.—Seymour Korman, Int's.
7:45 p. m.—Vincent Lopez Orch.
8:00 p. m. to 9:15 p.m.—Same as WNAC.
9:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, July 16

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, July 16

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

LEAVE 9:30 A.M. RETURN 8:00 P.M.
PROVINCETOWN S.S. STEEL PIER
ALL-DAY CRUISE
WEEKDAYS Round Trip $3.25 One Way $2.25
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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Dark Eyes," starring Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Harry Fitzgerald. 2:45, 5:55, 9:05. "Attack! The Battle for New Britain." 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, Mitzi Mayfair. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:15. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:18, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:14, 4:35, 7:10, 10:12. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 10:48 a. m., 1:10, 3:32, 6:15, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 1:20, 4:40, 8. "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullivan. 2:50 6:15, 9:30.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:40.

Metropolitan — "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 10 a. m., 1:35, 5:18, 9:15. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard, Ozzie Nelson, Mary Beth Hughes. 12:15, 3:55, 7:35.

Modern—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby. Rise Stevens. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15 9.

Orpheum—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, Mitzi Mayfair. 10:40 a m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson. 11:01 a. m., 2:01, 5:01, 8:01, 10:22. Stage Show: 12:27, 3:27, 6:27, 9:18.

Scollay—"Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10:45 a. m., 2:15 5:45, 9:15. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

State—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

South Station Theater—"The latest March of Time. Back Door to Tokyo." "Liberation of Rome." "A Great Day's Coming." "Mexican Sportland." "Along the Cactus Trail." "Sportsman's Memories." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"March of Time—Back Door to Tokyo," "Circus Animals." "Pete Smith." "Cowboy Ballads." "Sweden's Forests." "Capture of Cherbourg." "World News." "Donald Duck and Super Mouse." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster and Ann Rutherford. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:15. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Her Primitive Man," L. Albritton. 1:45, 7:50.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Tornado," Chester Morris. 2:50, 7:40.

Regent: "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Joan Blondell. "Good Fellows," C. Kellaway. 1:45, 7:50.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Donna Reed, R. Walker. "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Follow the Boys," George Raft. "Return of the Vampire," Bela Lugosi.
Coolidge Corner: "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe, Gail Patrick. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster.
Cleveland Circle: "Uncertain Glory," Paul Lukas, Errol Flynn. "Follow the Boys," stage and screen entertainers. 1:30, 7:30

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Tampico," Lynn Bari, E. G. Robinson. "Canyon City," Diana Barrymore, Helen Talbot. 2, 8.
University: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Her Primitive Man," Louise Allbritton, Robert Paige. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 3:14, 8:06. "Weird Woman." Lon Chaney. 2:08, 7, 10.
Park: "The Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien. "Gung Ho." Randolph Scott.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Up in Mabel's Room." Dennis O'Keefe, "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young. 1:30, 7:45.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Yellow Rose of Texas." Roy Rogers, Dale Evans. "Trocadero." Rosemary Lane. 2, 8.
Strand: "Tender Comrade." Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Bermuda Mystery," Ann Rutherford. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Lifeboat." Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson.
Strand: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig. "Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen. Mary Beth Hughes. 2:05, 7:50. "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker. Donna Reed. 3:20, 9:05.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Uncertain Glory," Paul Lukas, Errol Flynn. "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean, Patric Knowles.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan

Nazi Radio Announces Fall of Pinsk

Continued from Page 1

100 miles from Brest Litovsk, the German Radio said. The town is on the railroad from Luniniec to Warsaw and has been outflanked several days.

Other Red Army units were 21 miles from the strategic railway through Kaunas to Riga, the Latvian seaport Capital, and to Tallinn in Estonia, front dispatches said.

Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's cavalry and tanks were 50 miles from Eydtkuhnen, a border city in East Prussia. Farther south in the Grodno region the Russians were 29 miles from the Suwalki Triangle of East Prussia.

General Cherniakhovsky's left flank moved up with him to within 28 miles of Grodno, while to his south Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's units moved rapidly through the Brest Litovsk Province and reached places 60 miles from the city on the western Bug River, one of the few natural barriers before Warsaw.

On the middle Baltic front the Baltic Army groups of Generals Andrei I. Yeremenko and Ivan Bagramian made steady progress toward Dvinsk and Riga. General Bagramian's left flank has almost connected with General Cherniakhovsky's fighters between Dvinsk and Wilno. This appeared to be the objective for a united push through the center of the Baltics toward Memel and the Baltic Sea.

Finns were warned in a domestic radiocast that their country might soon be outflanked by a complete collapse of German resistance on the Baltic front, where the situation was described as "most critical." United States monitors heard the report.

At the top of the Baltic front, General Yeremenko has broadened his front to over 100 miles. On the right flank he was approaching the Latvian border between Opochcka and Poskov in a nadvance west of Novorzhev.

Normandy:

Entire U. S. Front Presses Forward

American infantry and tanks driving down the Cherbourg Peninsula have advanced from one to three miles, and the Supreme Command announced that "the whole United States Army front from St. Lô to the sea is on the move."

Headquarters said the Germans apparently were conductng "an orderly withdrawal."

The Americans occupied several important villages. Advancing up a 10-mile front on the West Coast, they closed in more tightly against the German stronghold of Lessay, some elements approaching to within a mile and a half of the town. In the fighting for strategic St. Lô on the inland end of the 30-mile American battle front, the First Army made progress to the south in a drive flanking the city from the east.

On the eastern sector of the Normandy battle ground, there was little activity, but it was disclosed the British had lost St. Honorine, a mile north of Colombelles, in recent counterattacks.

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's American forces pushed three miles down the West Coast of the Cherbourg Peninsula to St. German-sur-Ay, three miles northwest of Lessay. A few miles inland along the highway from La Haye du Puits to Lessay advanced units approached the village of Beauvais, a mile and a half from Lessay.

Below Carentan and St. Jean de Daye, the American line bulged sharply southward, engulfing the villages of Tribehou, Gournay, and Le Hommet d'Arthenay. Pushing through the wooded section known as the Bois de Hommet, the Americans were approaching Les Champs d'Losque.

Four of the nine roads leading into St. Lô now are under American control.

Lear Named to Head Army Ground Forces

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 14

The War Department announced today that Lieut. Gen. Lear has been assigned to command of the Army Ground Forces, relieving Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, who has been given "an important overseas assignment."

General McNair has commanded the ground forces since March, 1942. While on an inspection trip in North Africa in April, 1943, he was wounded by shell fragments. General Lear assumed temporary command of ground forces at that time.

General Lear, former commander of the Second Army, was assigned a year ago to the Army Group, a pool of general officers which is drawn upon for unspecified assignments.

Divisional units were assigned from the Army Ground Forces to serve under Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commanding American ground forces in France.

Italy:

U. S.-Japanese Unit Paces Allied Thrust

Americans troops, pushing through heavily defended German lines, have captured the village of Pastina, 13 miles east southeast of Livorno (Leghorn), and have pushed on two miles through San Luce — almost due east of Livorno.

The thrust, paced by the 442nd Regimental Combat Team composed of American soldiers of Japanese origin, followed a secondary highway midway between the Italian West coast and the Era Valley, and threatened to outflank enemy strongholds on both those major routes to Livorno.

Equally significant gains in hard fighting were scored by French troops on the American right wing.

The embattled Frenchmen advanced 2½ miles northward from San Donato and captured San Gimignano and the neighboring village of La Casette. This brought them to within 17 miles of the Arno River at Empoli, and tended to develop a threat to the flank of the defenders of Poggibonsi, five miles east of San Gimignano.

The French celebrated Bastille Day by continuing their assaults and mopping up isolated pockets of resistance in newly overrun territory.

The Nazis struck back. North of Pastina, the enemy launched a futile counterattack against Americans digging in on Monte Maggiore.

Romania:

German Reichswehr effectives in Romania have been increased greatly during the past eight weeks in view of a possible southwestern Soviet drive and the front line reportedly is held in some strength.

Allied bombing of Bucharest has caused serious damage to oil refineries.

Air Over Europe:

Bombers Strike From Two Sides

Another big Allied aerial attack from the south was reported by the Germans, while Britain-based bombers and fighters crossed the Channel to continue battle-front support attacks which fliers report have driven the Nazis from even secondary roads.

The German Radio traced new Allied formations — presumably American bombers from Italian bases—sweeping up through the Danube Basin into Hungary, and reported air battles were fought as the bombers and their fighter escort pushed through toward Budapest.

The behavior of Soviet occupying forces has been far better than the Romanians expected and a deep impression has been caused by the fact that the Red Army is taking no more Romanian prisoners but is sending both officers and men home. This does not apply to German prisoners.

New Guinea:

Japanese Lose Heavily in Attack

The 45,000 Japanese trying to break out of a British New Guinea trap northwest of Wewak have suffered heavy losses, allied headquarters announced.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said a large enemy force moved west to attack Aitape and smashed into American outposts.

Fragmentary battle-front reports, covering action until daylight July 12, made no mention of an enemy break-through anywhere, but a headquarters spokesman said the preliminary assaults were checked only after the heaviest fighting of the New Guinea campaign.

Bostons, Mitchells, and Beaufighters of the Far Eastern Air Force dropped 53 tons of explosives among Japanese concentrations.

Nippon Admiral:

Succumbs Among Ruins of Saipan

Vice-Admiral Chuichi Nagumo, Japanese naval commander of the Central Pacific area, who passed on July 7 at Saipan, led the Japanese fleet against America's great Hawaiian naval base to open the war. Circumstantial evidence pointed to hara-kiri as the instrument of his passing.

Admiral Nagumo paid with two defeats for his raid on Pearl Harbor. At Midway his Hawaii-bound carrier fleet was wrecked. Less than a month ago a Japanese fleet trying to succor Saipan was crippled and sent flying toward China by United States Fleet Task Force 58. It never came back, though Saipan was essential to Japan's defense.

Closer to East Prussia

By a Staff Artist

Red Army Rolls On

Arrows indicate main points of advance of the Russian forces, which have liquidated all resistance at the by-passed city of Wilno and are within 29 miles of the East Prussian border in the Suwalki sector.

Jack Benny Troupers Reach New Guinea

By the Associated Press

Port Moresby, New Guinea, July 14

Jack Benny and a troupe of entertainers arrived here by plane today to begin a tour of camps in the New Guinea area.

Included in the group which was greeted by a throng of soldiers, Wacs and native fuzzy wuzzies, were Carole Landis, Martha Tilton, a singer, Larry Adler, harmonica player, and Peggy Bruner, accompanist.

They were officially welcomed by First Lieut. Lanny Ross, former light opera, radio and movie tenor.

China:

Japanese Launch Drive on Hengyang

The Japanese have launched a strong assault on Chinese lines in the suburbs of Hengyan in an apparent attempt to gain the last 160 miles of the Peiping-Canton railway.

After three successive nights of bombing which reduced many buildings in the Hunan Province city to rubble, the Japanese struck July 13 under a barrage of bombs and artillery, the Chinese High Command said.

Chinese defenders resisted stubbornly while their comrades to the north harried the lines feeding reinforcements into the Hengyang area.

Foreign military analysists believed the Japanese may have committed an error common to their march of conquest in China —over-extending their lines with too few troops and underestimating the power of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's 14th Air Force, which has raked their vulnerable supply lines.

Gandhi Offers To Aid Allies In War Effort

Continued from Page 1

ence with: "Unless there was a very grave reason, as for instance the thwarting of India's natural rights of freedom."

Mr. Gandhi's proposal for a nationalist government came directly upon the heels of a suggestion by him that India be partitioned into separate Moslem and Hindu States and was regarded as a trial balloon intended first to effect the release of other members of the Congress Party Working Committee from confinement and, second, to gain an interview with the Viceroy, Viscount Wavell.

The statement was released to newspapers instead of being communicated directly to the Viceroy and there was no indication Lord Wavell was disposed to invite Mr. Gandhi to see him.

A Reuter dispatch from Allahabad had quoted Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Indian Liberal leader, as saying that a meeting between Lord Wavell and Mr. Gandhi was one of the essential conditions for settling the Indian problem.

Sir Tej also laid down the following conditions:

First: Members of the Congress Party Working Committee should be released or in any case Mr. Gandhi should be allowed to contact them.

Second: Mr. Gandhi should have personal talks with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League.

Third: Mr. Gandhi should offer the most generous terms to all minorities and invite all parties to work together for the good of the country irrespective of the party spirit.

Sir Tej believes the Viceroy was ill-advised and short-sighted in refusing Mr. Gandhi permission to see him and in not allowing him to interview the Congress Party Working Committee.

New Political Moves in India Raise Hope of Final Accord

Continued from Page 1

litical impasse, printed a summary of a three hour interview its correspondent, Stuart Gelder, has just had with Mr. Gandhi. The interview was headed 'Gandhi Offers New Plan for India" The accompanying News Chronicle editorial looked hopefully toward a new page being opened in Indian history.

Gandhi's View

The interview cited Mr. Gandhi as saying that "today India would be satisfied with a national government in full control of civil administration. The Viceroy would remain with complete control of British and Indian armies. In other affairs he would be like the King of England—guided by responsible ministers."

This offer, it was pointed out here, suggests a big change in Mr. Gandhi's attitude of 1942, when he presented the Government of India and the British with a "Quit India" resolution and got himself jailed in consequence.

Whether or not Mr. Gandhi's latest moves prove fruitful, it seems certain that the Congress Party leader, since his release from jail May 6, has modified his attitude. His campaign has passed beyond the stage of civil disobedience, which he says he has no intention of repeating.

Plans Similar

A section of the most optimistic opinion in Britain now sees little difference between the British offer made by Sir Stafford Cripps in 1942 and the new Gandhi offer.

Sir Stafford's plan insisted on safeguards for the Moslem minority. Mr. Gandhi proposes that after the war a commission shall mark off districts in northwest and eastern India where the Moslem population is in an absolute majority. Here a plebiscite should decide the issue of separation. If the majority decides on separation, districts on the borders shall have the right to choose a government of either state.

In the event of a separation, a mutual agreement shall be entered into for safeguarding defence, commerce, and communications. Population transfers shall be voluntary.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar is reported here as having presented the Gandhi proposals to Mr. Jinnah and asked for a straight answer, yes or no.

Negotiations End

Mr. Jinnah being unable to give an answer without consulting the Moslem League, which he heads, the Rajagopalachariar - Jinnah negotiations have ended, occording to a Reuter report here.

The Times of London reflected the complexity of the Indian political scene when it said that Hindu sentiment has been strongly opposed hitherto to acceptance of the idea of a partition.

In the last resort they would probably follow Mr. Gandhi's lead, but it is a fair guess that the passages in the Rajagopalachariar-Jinnah correspondence that suit them best are those which assume that Mr. Jinnah has rejected Mr. Gandhi's offer, and declare that the private negotiations are now closed.

Indeed publication of the correspondence coincides with the publication of a resolution by the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, one of the more articulate minor parties in India, which opposes any dealings with the Moslem League until they have given up their Pakistan idealogy.

Appeal to Moslems

Mr. Jinnah has been away in Kashmir and members of the Moslem League regard the publication of the Gandhi plan as an appeal to Moslems over the head of their leader when he is struggling with his own political difficulties in Bengal and in a quarrel with the Punjab Premier.

Mr. Jinnah has to reckon with the effect in any plebiscite of a powerful and well-organized Hindu political machine—far stronger than any Moslem propaganda machine. Furthermore, the Moslems have to face the loss of remaining British controls safeguarding the Moslem status which would follow the British handing over the civil administration of India.

British View

It is thought in Whitehall and Westminster that all these questions can only be satisfactorily discussed when either Mr. Gandhi or the Moslems put forward specific proposals to the Viceroy, Viscount Wavell.

But meantime there seems to be plenty of room for a betterment of understanding between the British and Indians. The British have to contend with Indian internal politics and intrigues. And many Indians, it seems, still need to be convinced that the British Government and Prime Minister Churchill in particular, really want a settlement of the Indian deadlock.

Allies Master War Plan: Is Underground Left Out?

Continued from Page 1

whole divisions. They have a long list of raids on arms, hydroelectrict and ball-bearing plants, and railroads. Their railroad wreckage has made it so difficult to transport imported French labor into Germany that the importations have had to cease.

In Italy, German war supply trains for Marshal von Kesselring's army at the Gothic Line have been tied up in traffic jams all the way back to southern Germany, awaiting repairs to railroads cut by the Italian Underground at the Brenner Pass.

Similarly effective work has been done on railroads and production plants in Greece, Poland, Belgium, Denmark, and wherever organized patriot groups are at work.

But it is all being done on the smallest possible funds, and with little or no armed help.

Funds Meager

The elaborately organized French Underground has been supporting itself on 250,000,000 francs a month—about the daily sum paid by France to the German army of occupation. Promises of supplies of arms have come from London. The Underground has recently won its place in the Allied forces and has been put under command of Gen. Joseph Koenig. Arms are expected to arrive in time.

Arms, too, may be expected in Poland, where the Underground in Volhynia has arranged to cooperate with the Russian Command.

But such tardy armings do not betoken the major role for the Underground that was indicated by Britain's radiocaster "Colonel Britton" when he went on the air in June, 1941. Generally speaking, the patriots have been in a condition comparable to that of the Greek Partisans, who recently captured eight German supply trains by tearing up the rails, since they had no explosives.

The effective work done by patriots with merely improvised equipment makes it fairly clear that were ample arms and funds poured into the Underground, it would develop enough explosive power to give the German forces a shattering blow. The patriots argue, with some appearance of justification, that their methods would be far cheaper and no less effective in the end than the costly devastating bombings by British and American aerial armadas.

Their work can be done with relatively small numbers. The 500,000 patriots in France and the Low Countries well might paralyze the work of the 1,000,000 or so Germans stationed there, thereby enabling the Allies to advance without serious resistance.

However, as D-day in France arrived, General Eisenhower warned the French Underground against premature uprisings, just as the Allies warned the patriots of Northern Italy to hold their hand on the Italian D-day last September. Those warnings still hold. The redoubtable Colonel Britton went off the air in May, 1942, and has never returned.

The conclusion seems to be that, while the Allies could have armed the Underground and moved rapidly to the German frontier through France and the Low Countries, and through Northern Italy, Austria and the Balkans—if they had so desired, nevertheless such is not part of their master plan.

Move to Avoid Chaos

As to the good and sufficient reasons behind this plan, one can only guess. Some considerations would clearly militate against a too-rapid advance in the West and South. Western, central, and southern Europe are in state of chaos. Every mile of advance by Allied forces would open up bewildering political problems. In some respects, the Underground would add to the difficulties.

The experience of Yugoslavia, whose Underground within the space of a few months grew into an open-air land army and then a successful claimant for political power gives some foreshadowing of the complex problems that might arise through armed Undergrounds taking the air while the campaign is still in progress

It therefore may seem wisdom for the Western Powers to complete the defeat of Germany while stirring up no more of Europe's political pandemonium than is unavoidable. In that case, we may see the Western Powers manipulating their armed forces rather with a view to insuring the necessary stability in Europe than with any idea of spectacular advances into Germany. This would entail the delegating of the main task of destroying Germany's Wehrmacht to the Russians—a task that necessarily is mainly theirs in any event. Moreover, at the northern end of the line where the present offensive is in progress, the Russians, have, apart from Poland and the small Baltic states, none of the complex political problems that confront the Western Powers.

Such a master plan would imply confidence between the Western Allies and the Russians that their respective roles are the best contribution to the future security of Europe. It would mean that as soon as the Germans have capitulated, the large army reserves of the Western Powers would be available to help in the delicate task of setting the broken nations of Europe on their feet with a minimum of disturbance.

Clinic Points Out Nicotine Dangers

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—Three Mayo Clinic investigators reported in the journal of the American Medical Association new experiments in which they concluded that nicotine causes constriction of blood vessels.

"The habit of giving an injured soldier a cigarette is not advisable if arterial injury has occurred, as segmental spasm of the artery is common in such trauma and the vasoconstriction in a person sensitive to tobacco may cause irreparable damage," they reported.

These conclusions were reported by Grace M. Roth, Ph.D., Capt. John B. McDonald of the Army Medical Corps; and Charles Sheard, Ph.D., of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

Nazi War Prisoners Used At U. S. Naval Academy

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 14 (AP)—Use of German prisoner-of-war labor at the Naval Academy was disclosed today by the near-by Fort Meade public relations office.

The office reported that about 70 prisoners were employed at the academy for building and ground maintenance and agricultural work. Some were also reported to be working in the laundries.

Fort Meade officials said the usual guard procedures were used for the prisoners who have been in Annapolis for little more than a week.

Battle of Saipan Indicates Tougher Fighting Lies Ahead

Continued from Page 1

could a postage-stamp atoll—slash it level of trees and buildings with shellfire and bombing. We cannot decide to take only certain shoreline sectors as Gen. Douglas MacArthur has done recently on New Guinea and on Bougainville.

Mobile Defenses Used

Moreover, an island like Saipan is too small for these pocket invasions and too large for quick reduction. Saipan is large enough so the Japanese could use artillery, tanks, and mobile defenses.

Furthermore it is strategic enough so that they attempted to bring in reinforcements and employed fleet units for the first time in the Central Pacific and relied heavily on planes.

Despite the proximity of Japanese fields our carriers succeeded largely in neutralizing the air threat until our newly won strips were operable.

Ground fighting in the Pacific may continue to be as tough as any in the world, but Admiral Chester W. Nimitz has proved that he is an expert at strategic planning. He is taking the positions necessary to advance the attack on Japan. This advance will continue as speedily, efficiently and as relentlessly as possible. But the price paid for Saipan means that jubilation over the victory cannot but be tempered by an awareness of the ordeals which may yet lie ahead.

New French Agency Unites Relief Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14 — Formation of a new nation-wide organization consolidating societies all over the United States which have been engaged in French relief work was announced here today. The body is called American Relief for France, Inc.

The new group, which will have on its board of directors representatives of various international organizations with a direct interest in aid to France, replaces the organization known as French Relief Fund, Inc., which was set up last year by the two principal French relief societies, the Co-ordinating Council of French Relief Societies, Inc., and the Fighting French Relief Committee, Inc., to receive funds allocated by the National War Fund.

Included in the new organizations will be representatives of the American Friends Service Committee, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the American Field Service, and the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Headquarters of the organization are at 547 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Navy Tells Exploits Of Air Group 5

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Navy disclosed today that its Air Group 5 has returned to the United States after destroying or damaging 428 Japanese planes, sinking or damaging 59 enemy ships, and causing "incalculable" land damage.

The group, fighting in every Pacific action except raids on Rabaul, flew from an unidentified 27,000-ton aircraft carrier during eight months of action, setting a record for sustained period of combat. The fighters returned for rest and reassignment.

Using a carrier of the Essex class rushed to completion when the United States had only two carriers available in the zone, the group ranged the entire Pacific with dive bombers, torpedo bombers, and fighter planes.

The Navy said pilots sank 15 Japanese ships, damaged 44 others and pinned down and damaged or destroyed 312 enemy planes on the ground while antiaircraft gunners shot 101 Japanese planes out of the air. Fighter pilots shot down 95 enemy plans in aerial combat.

The group lost 15 aircraft and 11 personnel while the carrier escaped damage.

Britain to Continue All-Out Nippon War

By the Associated Press

London, July 14.

Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, in a reminder of Britain's war against Japan, told Commons today, "We will fight it with all our hearts."

"There can be no question," he said in a debate on continuation of Government emergency war powers, "of letting our American Allies, the Australians or New Zealanders down or shirking our full share of the burdens of the conflict."

Johnston Predicts No Limits To U. S.-Soviet Postwar Trade

Continued from Page 1

Ivan the Terrible is called Ivan the Good.

2. A growing intense nationalism. The Russians because of their war successes believe strongly in Russian superiority. They believe they can do anything if they decide to do it. And they are confident they can take any punishment if in a good cause.

3. A need for a long period of peace. Because of the war's destruction, because of the need to rebuild not only towns but whole geographical areas and industries, Russia needs time and peace. Russia's hope is to raise the standard of living of the Russian people by providing more consumer goods.

4. A desire to co-operate with America. The Russians admire American production and want to imitate it. Therefore they feel closer to America than to any other country.

More Friendly to Foreigners

5. A lessening of Russian reserve and suspicion of foreigners. Mr. Johnston cited how he was able to take four American newsmen with him on his swing through Siberia and the Urals, an unprecedented development. They visited regions were no foreigner had set foot for almost 20 years.

6. A complete desire on Premier Stalin's part not to engage in further conflict but to devote Russian energies to rebuilding the country, to raising the country's standard of living.

Mr. Johnson who first startled, and then tremendously pleased the Russian leaders by speaking bluntly to them on the differences in political and economic philosophy existing between the United States and Russia, who told Mr. Stalin the United States didn't want Russia's system nor did it want Russia tampering with its system or trying to undermine and overthrow it, found Stalin completely frank, direct and understanding.

Stalin Says, "Sure"

It was only by direct permission from Premier Stalin, Mr. Johnston explained, that he was able to take the American reporters with him on his Siberian tour. The Foreign Office and the Foreign Trade Commissariat in Moscow had both turned him down on his request. When he put the question directly to Stalin, the Russian leader replied:

"Why not? Sure."

Mr. Johnston did not foresee the time when Russian and American trade interests would conflict. The tremendous size of Russia, its vast undeveloped regions and the need to raise the living standard of the entire nation will provide more than enough work for Russian industry for decades to come, Mr. Johnston believes.

Nor did Mr. Johnston foresee any desire by Russia for territorial aggrandizement.

Counsel Rights Seen Denied to Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14 (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union charged last night that Japanese citizens in the Tule Lake Segregation center are being denied the constitutional right to counsel.

Ernest Besig, northern California director, said he and his secretary went to the Center recently at the request of Japanese internees who wanted counsel, but was ejected forcibly after project director R. R. Best declared that their presence was interfering with an investigation of a slaying.

Mr. Besig charged also that 18 Japanese have been imprisoned in a stockade for more than eight months without charges being filed or a hearing granted.

Officials of the War Relocation Authority which has jurisdiction over the center, were unavailable for comment.

Negro G. I. Expects Civilian to Aid Race

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—The Negro soldier expects civilians of his race to establish for him "equality of opportunity," both immediate and postwar, Grant Reynolds, former Negro chaplain of this war, said last night at a wartime conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"This war," he said, "deploying Negro troops all over the world in defense of American liberties, has not solved a single basic problem which daily confronts their families at home or their comrades in arms in this country."

Mr. Reynolds said the Negro soldier hopes for "a complete change in the War Department's general attitude which directs that the Negro must serve his nation only within the limits prescribed by segregation."

Arnold Says U. S. Strongest in Air

By the Associated Press

Buffalo, N. Y., July 14

"The United States now has air superiority," said Gen. Henry H. Arnold, disclosing that America has approximately 50,000 Army planes, including combat, training and transportation types.

"Six months ago we went after the German plane plants and airdromes. The enemy is now on the defensive—Japan too," said the United States air commander. "Instead of coming in the hundreds, they come in the tens."

The air chief stressed that plane requirements have changed. "As soon as we went into the offensive, we had to have greater range. Long range and firing power are the two things we are most interested in now," he declared.

Nisei Highly Praised For Buying U. S. Bonds

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14 (AP)—Japanese-Americans in segregation centers, conducted the Fifth War Loan Drive like typical Americans, Robert B. Cozzens, Assistant Director of the War Relocation Authority, reported today.

He said the centers were given no quota due to their limited resources (salaries are $12, $16, and $19 a month) but the camps set their own quotas and usually reached the figure.

Mr. Cozzens said the Heart Mountain Center in Wyoming was typical. During the first week of the drive the youth organization sold $2,811.45 in bonds and stamps.

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'Buzz-Blitzed' British Want Safety Put First in Planning

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 14 — While widespread haphazard destruction by flying bombs goes on day by day in London, the House of Commons this week has been planning the rebuilding of Britain.

The average Londoner, however, reading today of political-party wranglings over questions of land ownership and valuation, is more concerned with putting first things first and is asking, "How are we going to prevent war?"

For if the new form of remote-controlled destruction now operating in the shape of German robots is not halted, then the argument goes, the people's parliamentary representatives might as well start burrowing underground to build the cities of the future.

Reaction of Common Folk

This view is not just cynicism. It stands out here today as the practical, common-sense reaction of the ordinary folk who are bearing the brunt of this new development in warfare.

You hardly can fail to appreciate the lesson of the situation when you happen to be inspecting a new model of the prefabricated house of the future just at the time flying-bomb explosions intermittently shake its very foundations and clouds of black smoke on the near horizon indicate that still more homes have gone down in rubbled ruin.

The first and transcending task seems to be to insure through collective action by peace-seeking peoples that every corner of the earth—especially the vast undeveloped and hitherto unsupervised spaces of the globe—are safeguarded from potential use as bases of long-range weapons which again might tempt aggressors.

Potentialities Terrific

The immediate impact of this new type of warfare is bad enough, as Londoners know. But its potentialities are far worse.

This inventiveness which the Nazis now are using desperately as their last throw before defeat has awakened London and southern England, and maybe other parts of Britain to which evacuees are flocking, to a great new sense of world responsibility as distinct from local or purely national responsibility.

The hope is that the Germans themselves in the final stages of this war will prove to have set the world on the way to the final banishment of war.

It is against this background that the House of Commons for the past two days has been debating the Town-and-Country Planning bill which aims to pave the way for shaping the British cities and countryside of the future.

Bill Passes Second Reading

The Churchill coalition Government got the bill through its second reading July 12 by 227 votes to 14. But the Labor Party abstained from voting, despite strong appeals from Socialist members of the Administration such as Messrs. Clement R. Attlee, Ernest Bevin, and Herbert Morrison. This abstention was only slightly less censorious than an adverse Socialist vote and was conceded only on the grounds that the bill be amended considerably in the committee stage.

Few persons are really happy about this first major measure for the physical rebuilding of Britain. It stands uneasily against the unsettled question of private or public ownership and control of the land.

Briefly, the bill gives power to local authorities to purchase by compulsion if necessary whole areas which have been devastated by bombing or which have been planned badly so that they can be rebuilt with enlightened planning. The price to be paid for land would be based on the standard of values as of March 31, 1939.

Ceiling a "Floor"?

Government grants would be made to local authorities to help them buy blitzed areas. Socialists have been protesting that the 1939 ceiling also would become a "floor," so that persons whose land has decreased in value since 1939 will get higher prices than they deserve.

Grandpa Pulls Plug And Bath Goes 'Boom'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, July 14

Londoners are endeavoring to ration themselves on bomb stories. But it is an uphill task.

Here's one: One of these ordinary little, square houses was hit. All the persons who lived there seemed to be safe except grandpa who was not present at the family roll call.

The housewife explained to the rescue squad, "We think he was in the bath when it went off."

The rescue squad went to work. It uncovered the bath and grandpa, too.

"It was strange," said grandpa as they hurried him into some clothes. "It was most extraordinary. I just pulled up the plug, and suddenly the whole house exploded."

Women Urged To Organize To Hold Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14 — The woman white-collar worker is going to have to fight hard to maintain her wartime gains, and the chances are the best way she can win such a fight is to organize as a group, Miss Bertha M. Nienberg of the National Federation of Business and Women's Clubs, declared today.

Such an organization would not necessarily have to be a union, she said, but might follow the pattern of the federation itself, which has a 25-year record of continuing effort to attain recognition in business and professional circles for 80,000 women—nearly all white-collar workers.

The federation is holding its biennial convention here, and Miss Nienburg, as chairman of a committee which has just completed a three-year study tof the economic and social status of its members, has dredged out some interesting facts about women who work for a living.

Gains Reported

For one thing the acute labor shortage has forced employers to waive the age and marital limitations that had been accepted obstacles to employment in the past. For another, there have been notable inroads made in research and personnel work in large manufacturing plants.

In Miss Nienburg's opinion—and she is chief economist of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor—the most interesting development of all has been the freeing of women who heretofore have been pocketed in the stenographic-filing clerk brackets.

However, while there have been many promotions in position and much delegation of responsibility and authority, she has found that there hasn't, as a rule, been a parallel advance in salary. The principle of equal pay for equal work is not yet generally accepted.

Outlines Views

Miss Nienburg attributes this to two factors: First, weak bargaining powers among the white-collar workers themselves, and, second, the traditional belief that women don't support families, while men do.

Inability to bargain can be cured, she believes, by the development of an articulate group that would be a spokesman for the employees as a whole. As far as not supporting the family is concerned, well the facts speak for themselves.

The pattern revealed by studies she has made in Washington is that the support of parents, for example, as their earning power decreases, usually becomes incumbent upon the working sister who has stayed at home. The brother has his own family to take care of.

Outlook for Women

The future of the white-collar women depends also to a large degree upon the economic future of the country, and is clothed with the same cloud of uncertainty that hangs over management today, Miss Nienberg added.

She expects concerns to retain women in policy making, executive positions, if manufacturing continues at its present level, but she doesn't expect such an end to be attained without a struggle and the struggle has to be made by the women themselves.

An idea of what the average white-collar woman worker is paid can be obtained by reviewing the master file of the federation which shows that although some 35 per cent of its membership have had increases during the past three years, the level of earnings is low compared to the factory workers and beginning federal government workers.

"This statement is as true of professional persons and business managers as it is of clerical workers," she said. "The median salary for all our members in clerical pursuits, in managerial positions, in education and regular nursing is less than $1,800 a year or $150 a month.

"Only in the case of doctors, home economists, and supervisory nurses do the earnings for the larger proportions exceed this amount. The one encouraging fact is that our earnings do increase after 45 years of age."

Lord Somers

LONDON, July 14 (AP) — Lord Somers, who passed on at his home at Eastnor Castle in Herefordshire today, has been Chief Scout for the British Commonwealth since 1941 when he succeeded the late Lord Baden-Powell as leader of the Boy Scouts.

He was attached to the tank corps in World War I. He served as Governor of Victoria from 1926 to 1931, and as Acting Governor General of Australia from 1930 to 1931.

Lord Somers first joined the Scout movement in 1920 as district commissioner for the eastern division of Herefordshire, later became Chief Scout of Australia, and from 1936 to 1941 was Deputy Chief Scout.

When the present war broke out, he asked all Scouts to wear their uniforms until further orders and set the lead by doing so himself when he attended the House of Lords.

In World War I he won the D. S. O. and Military Cross.

He was Lord-in-Waiting to King George V for two years before going to Australia as Governor of Victoria in 1926, and from 1930 to 1931 he was Acting Governor General of the Commonwealth.

Five years after his return from Australia, Lord Somers was appointed Deputy Chief Scout. In 1937 he led the British Empire contingent to the jamboree in Holland.

Hat's Off!

Associated Press

Texan Examines Bullet-Pierced Helmet

Technical Sergeant Meredith J. Roger of San Antonio, Texas, points to bullet hole in the top of his helmet, evidence of a close call when he was shot at by a German sniper while in action in Normandy. Sergeant Roger escaped unharmed and later got the sniper.

Battle for Vice-Presidency Is Now Open to All Comers

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—The Democratic Vice - Presidential nomination today became a wide-open contest with all comers confident that the issue will not be foreclosed by President Roosevelt's forthcoming support of Henry A. Wallace.

There are informed party leaders in Washington, for example, who believe that Mr. Roosevelt is more than willing to see Vice-President Wallace dropped from the ticket after an "adequate" show of reluctance has demonstrated to Left-Wing labor that his sympathies are really on Mr. Wallace's side.

These Democratic spokesmen contend that if the President wanted Mr. Wallace, he could have him by insisting and that by leaving it to the convention to make its own decision he is serving notice that he agrees that a different running mate would be a political asset.

Not Open Rejection

This does not mean that Mr. Roosevelt will openly reject his Vice-President. His expected statement will be a personal indorsement, but by leaving Mr. Wallace to the disposition of an openly unfriendly convention, he is, they say, knowingly leading Mr. Wallace to the political exit.

There is general agreement that after the President's word of indorsement to the convention, Mr. Wallace will be on his own and that the delegates will be free to reach their own verdict.

If Mr. Wallace makes it, the reason will be the intensive campaign which the Congress of Industrial Organizations labor groups are putting on in his behalf to persuade the Democrats that he is a vote-getter and not a vote-loser.

The view of those who believe that Mr. Roosevelt is willing to drop Mr. Wallace is that the labor vote is inevitably and enthusiastically going for Roosevelt and that he will have a better chance of winning independent, internationalist Republican support with a more conservatice Vice-Presidential nominee.

The fact that the Vice-Presidential nomination is not to be foreclosed was further evidenced today by the renewed activities which are beginning for other Vice-Presidential prospects.

An organized campaign in support of Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Majority Leader, got under way in Kentucky, and is shortly to be transferred to Chicago. Backers of James F. Byrnes, Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court, Senator Harry S. Truman of Montana, Paul V. McNutt and others are showing new signs of political activity.

The strongest pressure is being put on by the C. I. O. in behalf of Mr. Wallace, and the work is being carried on throughout the country by the newly formed National Citizens Political Action Committee, which was announced by Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman as the outgrowth of the year-old C. I. O. Political Action Committee.

Rose by Another Name

Creation of the National Citizens Political Action Committee was announced by Mr. Hillman at a news conference at the C. I. O. building here yesterday.

The N. C. P. A. C. is different from the C. I. O. Political Action Committee only in the sense that it has a new name, an expanded roster of labor leaders, editors, authors, bankers, professors and Hollywood stars. And in the sense that its fund-raising will be on a voluntary basis.

Its political aims will be the same—the election of President Roosevelt for a fourth term and the election of a "progressive Congress."

Mr. Hillman said the organization would be "nonpartisan," and he proceeded to describe "Hooverism," as the main issue of the campaign.

"In Chicago, two weeks ago," he said in a formal statement, "Herbert Hoover and the Old Guard finally and irretrievably fastened their grip upon the leadership of the Republican Party.

"Stifling every progressive voice, they wrote their platform and chose their candidate.

"Behind the irresponsible, demagogic and contradictory planks of the platform, behind the smooth front of the candidate, the real aims and real purposes of the Hoovers, the Tafts and the Vandenbergs, now firmly in the saddle, stand clearly revealed. They offer the nation a program which will spell disaster for America."

Sees Threat of Depression

Mr. Hillman predicted that a Republican victory would mean a depression greater than the last one, and he pictured hungry veterans again marching on Washington.

Most numerous group on the new committee of 84, are labor leaders. Two of these came from outside the C. I. O.—A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, both independent.

Some of the Political Action Committee members, outside labor, are Louis Adamic, author; former Governor Emler A. Benson of Minnesota; Otto Breme, St. Paul banker; Marc Connelly, playwright; Albert Sprague Coolidge, Harvard Professor; Ben Hecht, writer; Oscar Lange, University of Chicago Professor; James H. McGill, McGill Manufacturing Company, Valparaiso, Ind.; Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary Professor, New York; former Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska; Jennings Perry, editor, Nashville Tennesseean; Nelson Pynter, publisher, St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times; J. Louis Reynolds, Reynolds Metals Company, Virginia; Paul Robeson, actor; Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Robinson, Hollywood; Frederick L. Schuman and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Harvard Professor; Lillian Smith, author; Orson Welles, actor.

Gen. Roosevelt Took Vigorous Part in 2 Wars

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., son of the former President, who passed on July 12, is a veteran of the World War I and has been an active participant in the present one. He rode in the first assault boat to hit the beach west of Oran in North Africa, took part in the campaigns in Sicily and Italy, and accompanied the first troops to land on the beaches of Normandy.

General Roosevelt was Assistant Commanding General of the 4th Infantry Division. He suffered a slight heart attack five days ago, but insisted on continuing his strenuous daily tours of the battle front. He was to be buried in France today.

The General served through the United States' part in the World War with the 26th Infantry Regiment of the First Division. Starting as a major commanding a battalion, he finished as the colonel of a regiment. He was wounded three times and repeatedly decorated.

Early Arrival in Britain

In this war, he doubtless was one of the oldest brigadiers on combat duty. One of the early arrivals in Britain, Roosevelt, then a combat team commander in his old outfit, the first division, sailed in the first convoy of the North African invasion.

He fought through the rough Tunisian campaign and after the rout of the Germans he took part in the assault on Sicily and was in the fray to its conclusion.

He then was transferred from the First Division and sent by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to Sardinia and afterward to Corsica as coordinator with the French. He was a liaison general with the French Expeditionary Corps in all its battles in Italy until March, when he returned to Britain. For that eminent service he was commended by Gen. Alphonse Juin, the French Commander in Chief.

Many Decorations

His decorations for both wars included the Distinguished Service Cross with cluster, the Distinguished Service Medal, French Croix de Guerre with five Palms, Legion of Merit, Belgian Croix de Guerre, the Order of Leopold, Silver Star with three clusters, the Purple Heart, and a Chinese award. He also was an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Although the fortunes of the Fighting First Division were dearest to him, General Roosevelt accepted the assignment last spring to the Fourth Division under Maj. Gen. Raymond O. Barton with soldierly satisfaction and became one of the most vocal partisans of the famed Ivy Leaf outfit.

"General Roosevelt really was a battle casualty," said General Barton. "All day long he rode the lines. He spared himself nothing. In fact, he had been out at command posts cheeding the men, helping commanders and helping me.

"There is not a G. I. soldier in the Fourth Division but will feel his loss soverely, and that goes for the officers and commander, too."

Led Troops on D-Day

General Roosevelt led troops of the first assault into France and took part in every action of his front, including the fall of Cherbourg. In the Normandy fighting also was his recently married son, Quentin, an artillery captain of the First Division.

His survivors also include his widow, Mrs. Eleanor Alexander Roosevelt; his sons, Lieut. Theodore III, U. S. N. R., and Lieut. Cornelius Van Shaack, U. S. N. R.; and a daughter, Mrs. William McMillan of Baltimore, Md.

Dog Vets' Free Licenses?

FRESNO, Calif. (AP)—The city commission is giving favorable attention to a proposal to provide free licenses to dogs honorably discharged from the services.

French Village Massacre Charged Against Nazis

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP) —In a new denunciation of Nazi atrocities in Europe, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared today that the entire Jewish community of 1,000,000 persons in Hungary is threatened with extermination.

At the same time, he declared that "the cold-blooded murder of the population of Distomo (Greece) is another shocking example of the reign of terror which the Nazis have instituted in Europe and which becomes more savage as they become more desperate."

Mr. Hull issued separate statements on the Hungarian Jews and the Distomo destruction and promised in each one that punishment "will be meted out" to persons responsible for the atrocities.

LONDON, July 14 (AP) — The French Press Service, giving details of the Nazi massacre of inhabitants of Oradour-sur-Glane, central French village, on June 10, said women and children had been locked inside of a church which then was dynamited and set afire.

Nearly 800 persons perished and only "seven or eight" of the population escaped, the French agency said.

The massacre previously had been reported by the British Broadcasting Company, which said about 1,100 of the town's 1,200 inhabitants were killed. June 10 also was the date of another massacre at the Greek town of Distomo and second anniversary of the destruction of Lidice, Czechoslovakian village.

Men of Oradour-sur-Glane were marched to a barn near the fair grounds in groups of about 20 and shot, the French service said, and after the church filled with women and children was dynamited, every building in the village was set afire. German soldiers stationed about the village shot and killed anyone attempting escape.

Contradictory reports circulated as to the reason for the tragedy, said the press service.

"Some say an arms dump was found in the village. Others that some Germans were killed there."

Several truckloads of SS troops drove into town at 1:30 p. m. on June 10 and the German officer ordered the Mayor to assemble the entire population on the fair grounds, the news service said.

No one was spared.

The Germans carried a large case into the church and left. An hour later the church blew up and began to burn. Other fires were set.

Soon the entire village was in flames.

Nazi War Plans

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Herbert Claiborne Pell, United States representative on the Allied war crimes commission, expressed belief today that the Germans would attempt to destroy occupied Europe before their defeat, as a preparatory measure for another war.

"That destruction will be beyond anything the world has ever seen," Mr. Pell told an interviewer.

He spoke after a German military broadcast saying that "before elements of destruction can encompass the heart of our nation, we shall turn the fortress of Europe into a whirlpool sucking in all these destructive forces with a roar which will bot out everything. . . ."

Mr. Pell asked bitterly: 'How long does it take to burn a city?"

"All the destruction they have done in four years to London is nothing to what they could do to Paris with 200 or 300 men carrying 50-pound packs of incendiary bottles in four hours.

"I do believe they will attempt the destruction of the occupied part of Europe, their purpose being part of a systematic process of enfeeblement while they remain relatively strong. And write that in capital letters—strong."

Mr. Pell said he based his belief on what he saw happen to Poland while serving as Minister to Hungary, and on the study of Nazi philosophy while he was in Portugal. He said his conviction was absolute.

"They now are relatively well fed and in excellent physical conditions, and their country is relatively untouched," he added. "They are counting on the period after the war, when France will have to go through the pioneer stage of rebuilding roads and bridges, and so forth, and while other countries are shaking hands and attempting to get trade."

Punishment Pledge

LONDON, July 14 (AP) — Lord Vansittart, leading British exponent of stern treatment of Germany, denounced the Nazi regime in flaming language before the House of Lords yesterday and won a Government pledge that "the whole devilish (Gestapo) organization will be rooted out," and that the German Army and people must share the onus of Nazi crimes.

Lord Cranborne, Government leader in the House of Lords, promised "a substantial proportion of these odious men" will be tried as war criminals.

Lord Vansittart demanded that the Government promise that the United Nations would try all members of the German General Staff who were in any way connected with the treatment of prisoners of war at the time of the killing of 50 Allied airmen in a German camp last March.

On that score, Lord Cranborne said he "could not commit the Government or the Allies at the present stage," but agreed that the Government would not entirely separate the German Army and people from the crimes of the Nazis.

"There is no one in this country, from Lord Vansittart down, who wishes to condemn the innocent," Lord Cranborne said, "but I cannot feel, either, that the military authorities or the German people can be held entirely free from blame." . . .

"While they continue to support Hitler, they must bear their share of the responsibility for crimes committed in his name."

Lord Vansittart demanded that 50,000 members of the Gestapo be imprisoned after the war "until the Allies decide which of them should be executed and which deported to some destination like Devil's Island."

He estimated the Gestapo membership totaled 200,000 and suggested the Allies seize one-fourth of them as "a first installment."

South to Oppose Wallace, Says Tennessee Governor

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—As political attention docuses on the oncoming 1944 Democratic campaign curtain-raiser in Chicago next week, Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee as featured speaker of the Affiliated Young Democrats here last night, predicted a "very interesting situation" over the naming of this year's Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, with the Solid South prepared to nominate its candidate unless President Roosevelt insists upon his own designee.

He voiced confidence that President Roosevelt will get the votes of the South because "the things that are supreme he has done supremely well." The dominant campaign issue, he declared, will be the conduct of the war, "for it is idle to say that the man who appoints the generals and admirals to direct the military effort has no part in the direction of the war."

Pleading against disruption of "the great team of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin," he stressed anew that the President-elect will have "everything to do with how this war will be conducted and with the sort of peace we may expect."

The Democratic Party is the hope of the country's youth, he said, holding that "you can no more make the old backward Republican Party young again by putting a young neophyte as a mahout at its head than you can make an old man young by dyeing his hair."

Meanwhile, the new Liberal Party, insurgent offshoot of the Left-Wing organization of the American Labor Party, had its petitions in circulation today for 12,000 signatures for a New Deal state-wide ticket. It is under Right-Wing leadership headed by John L. Childs as Chairman and Joseph V. O'Leary as Secretary, and is one with the present A. L. P. direction only in all-out indorsement of a Roosevelt-Wallace ticket and for the re-election of Senator Robert F. Wagner.

Monday will see all forces of the 106-member New York delegation in Chicago. As the Tammany Hall sector prepared to leave here, last business was the situation in the newly reapportioned Eighteenth Congressional District where Tammany Chief Edward V. Loughlin is backing Representative Martin J. Kennedy against Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party choice. Mr. Marcantonio had A. L. P. as well as Democratic and Republican nomination in his present Twentieth District two years ago, and the remapping finds him a contender again for all three in the Aug. 1 primary.

Board of elections drawings for ballot place yesterday put him first on the Democratic line for the run-off and second on the Republican ballot, where his opponent is Lieut. Robert C. Palmer, U. S. N. R., now on active duty in the Pacific. In the Twenty-second Congressional District, A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Harlem Negro leader and A. L. P. nominee, likewise seeking three-party place for the Congress nomination, drew first place in the Republican ballot, where he is opposed by Mrs. Sara P. Speaks, also prominent in Negro affairs.

How Nazi Torpedoreiter Works

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One by one Germany's much publicized "secret weapons" are coming to light, and now information concerning the V-2, or "Torpedoreiter," has just become available.

The Torpedoreiter is a combination of a single-passenger motorboat and torpedo. It is hauled to the shore in a truck and launched from there at the time of the incoming tide.

The driver is seated near the stern of the boat in a cupola made of plexi-glass. Steering is done by hand. The electric motor has no gear-shift mechanism and allows for only one speed. The maximum crusing time of the Torpedorieter ranges from 15 to 20 hours. Unlike a real torpedo, V-2 cannot submerge. However, it lies so low in the water that hardly more than the upper part of the glass cupola is visible.

This weapon was first used against the Allied landing fleet at Anzio and pictures of it have appeared in the Allied press.

A group of 36 Torpedoreiters was used at Anzio. At that time the weapon itself, as well as the training of the men who used it, fell far short of expectations.

The German Navy thereupon decided on a complete job of overhauling in technical and tactical respects. A "Special Commando of the Navy" was established and Rear Admiral Heye was made its chief.

The Heye group, every member of which was sworn to absolute secrecy, did its training first in Lübeck and later on in Rudolstadt. From there they were transferred to a little village near the Seine estuary by the beginning of July and sent into action with the improved models for the first time on July 6.

The pilots are a group of carefully selected and rigorously trained ensigns, or NCO's. While in service they are under constant medical supervision. Since the glass cupola is air-tight and filled with compressed air, physical endurance is difficult. The men are given the same food rations usually allotted to 1A heavy workers but no potatoes, peas, or beans. On the day before they go into action, their diet consists exclusively of milk-soup, oatmeal porridge, and cookies in order to slow down their digestion. Except for a pistol they are unarmed.

Since last July 6 the High Command communiqués have ascribed several sinkings of Allied vessels to the activity of the Torpedoreiter. It is, however, very difficult to find out how far these claims are correct. If the driver of a Torpedoreiter has a chance to fire his torpedo, he has virtually no chance to return home for reporting. The best he can hope for is to be taken prisoner. On the other hand, if he comes back with his torpedo, he has not much to report.

Unlike the robot plane, the Torpedoreiter does not pose any naval problems for the defender. Changing of course and attempts to destroy the weapon by either gunfire or depth charges prove successful in most cases.

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mexico Is Now Finding Her Place As Important Source of Design

Hands Across the Border—No. 2

By Joan Gardner
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Almost as rapidly as a smoking crevice in the ground became Paracutin, the newest volcano on this hemisphere, has Mexico emerged as an important source of design.

In the crucible of World War II, the bold, primitive art formerly native to the land of the Aztecs has acquired a sophistication which makes it highly appealing to the North American taste. Into Mexico have wandered many of the artists and artisans of the United Nations bringing Mexico into sharper focus as a creative center.

American buyers have had their influence, too. These men and women, along with designers and stylists representing many fashion trades, have spent long months in Mexico and they have been quick to show these skilled peoples how to make their products more acceptable to the Yankees.

While wholesale orders are still an anathema to these people to whom manana is always the ready answer, the persistence of the store buyer and his representatives has pushed up production so that more of these goods are coming into our stores than we have ever seen before.

Jewelry Best Known

Probably best known among the fashion products is the lovely hand-wrought jewelry from Mexico bearing the name Spratling. In Taxco, the mountain village in the heart of the silver mines of Mexico, the studio-shop of Spratling is a well known landmark, for here the primitive designs of the Mexican Indian are translated into lovely pieces of modern inspiration. During the last few years, more and more of this fine jewelry has come into our retail stores, until today Mexican-type jewelry is available at prices from $1 upward, and most of it comes from Taxco. However, it was the initiative of young Mr. Spratling which brought the Mexican hand-wrought jewelry to the attention of the American trade and it was his original styling that set a new and acceptable pattern.

In Taxco also lives an American woman who is creating a name for herself in the fashion industry. Elizabeth Anderson's shop is a beacon to tourists and buyers in search of fine handmade embroideries. In her studio, young Mexican and Indian girls turn their talents for sewing and embroidery into a paying career. Under the guiding hands of Miss Anderson, they create lovely embroidered lingerie and blouses styled for the young American. Each season finds more of these pretty creations in cotton coming into the United States.

The Tillett Brothers, in Mexico City for the last two years, are known for their fine fabrics. Their studio-factory in Cuernavaca employs many Mexican craftsmen who hand-block some of the loveliest fabrics available on this continent. A former hacienda occupied by the Italian ambassador has been turned into a picturesque factory where beautiful fabrics, printed entirely by hand, are created.

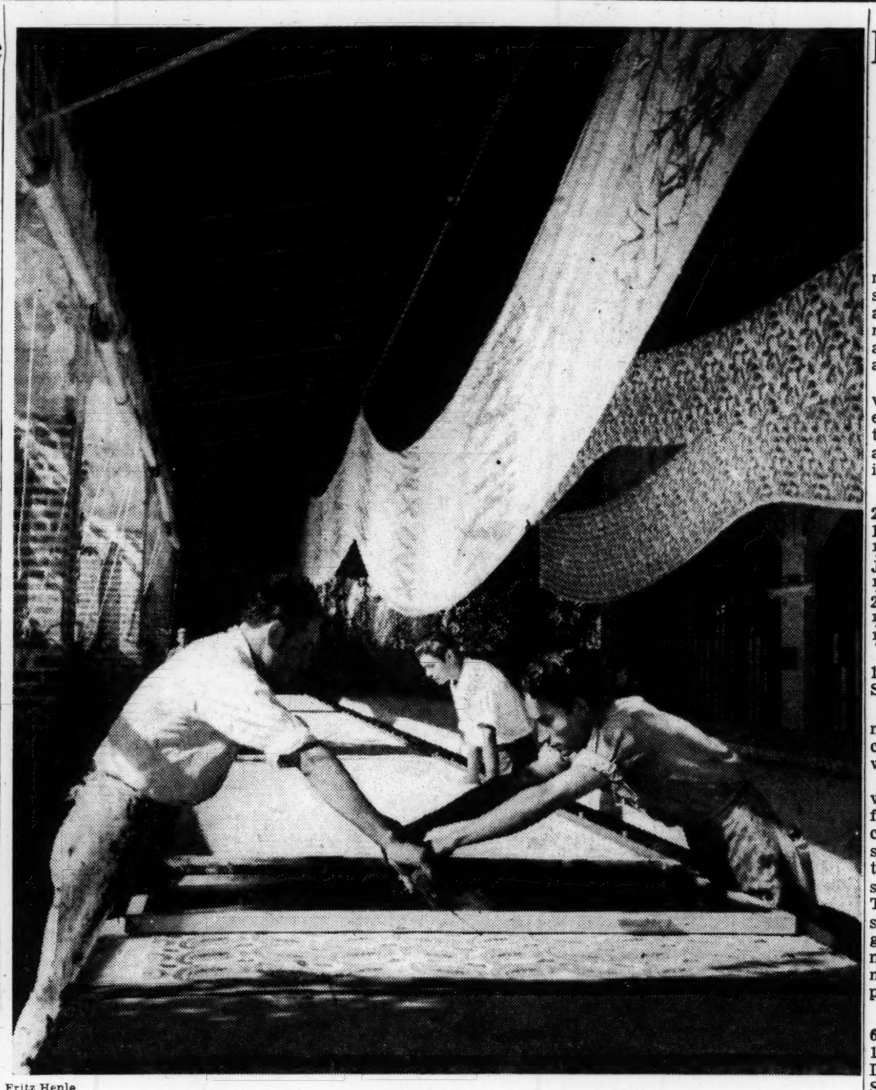
Maintains Tradition

Leslie and James Tillett have behind them a long tradition for fine fabrics. Their father before them was a master craftsman in England, and a few years ago these young men came to Mexico to establish their own business. They found ready inspiration in the vivid colors, the lush flora and picturesque life of Mexico with the result that their fabrics have an original beauty that has won the eye of our American designers and buyers. Today fabrics by Tillett brothers are sold in Mexico City, and in small quantities in this country.

In Mexico City on the Paseo de la Reforma is the shop of a creative milliner who has attracted the attention not only of the international set which now flowers in Mexico City, but has gained the attention of the American millinery industry so that models from his shop find their way into the manufacturing market in New York. This well known milliner is Henri de Chatillon who arrived in Mexico City from Paris by way of Canada and the Argentine. Travelling the length of the two continents in this hemisphere, he chose Mexico City as the place in which he was most likely to succeed.

While in Paris, Monsieur de Chatillon designed not only hats but jewelry, bags, gloves, furs and dresses. In Mexico City he concentrates on hats. Currently his collection is noteworthy for the original way in which he has adapted native basket weaves to hats, a trick which our own designers have been quick to appreciate. One of the appealing features of his work is the clever way in which he has fused the Mexican and the European ideas, creating something entirely new and admirably suited to this country.

These are but a few examples of the ways in which Mexico City today is taking her place in the fashion sun. It is no one-way fashion street that leads south of the Rio Grande. While we continue to send Mexico all the fashion goods which she can buy, we are at the same time getting more and more fashion goods from her. Given time, the exchange will one day be more evenly balanced.



Fritz Henle

Mexican Craftsmen Printing Fine Textiles in Cuernavaca

Work With 4-H Clubs Keeps 'Sanny' Hustling

By Ella Shannon Bowles
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Very few persons in New Hampshire call the bright-eyed, witty assistant state leader of the 4-H Clubs, "Miss Sanborn," for her calling-card name doesn't fit her any more than "Miss Trochilida" fits a darting ruby-throated hummingbird that hovers among the gladioli in summer.

To her family and to a few intimate friends she is Mary Louise, but to the staff of the New Hampshire General Extension Service, including the director and the county club agents, she is "Sanny." And she is Sanny to a good many men and women outside the Extension Family—to fathers and mothers of 4-H-ers, newspapermen, members of the Grange, and the Federated Women's Clubs and teachers—who know her well for the efficient work she has helped plan and carry through for New Hampshire's farm boys and girls between 10 and 21 years old.

Today, nobody in the state is more familiar with the development of the 4-H Club program than Sanny. She was the first woman in New Hampshire to occupy her present position—she came to Durham to act as assistant state club leader during the second year that club projects became part of the Extension Service at the University of New Hampshire. And she holds the position which she helped to initiate. During the years she has worked unceasingly to promote club work over the state. From her desk stem suggestions and ideas for volunteer leaders and home demonstration leaders to promote the practical and social activities that will give New Hampshire's farm boys and girls training in agricultural and homemaking needs that are based on the 4-H's of the clubs' clover emblem, Hand, Heart, Head and Health.

Always Enthusiastic

Sanny is just as interested in club work as she was when she saw the first exhibit of 4-H Club work at Teachers' College in New York City, some months before she became identified with the work or had thought of becoming part of the organization. She was enthusiastic about the possibilities of the 4-H Club projects then—she is enthusiastic about them now.

To the 4-H Club program, Mary Louise Sanborn not only brought a liking for young people and an intuitive understanding of the problems of those who live in rural communities, she also came with the kind of background for which no amount of formal academic training is a substitute. This is part of her inheritance, for Sanny was a country child, born and reared on a typical old-time New England farm with fields that were cleared before the Battle of Bunker Hill and a generation-by-generation way of life that was firmly built on the solid foundation of home, school, and church. She still owns a few acres of land in the town of Brentwood—her birthplace—and a small cottage to which she makes frequent week-end visits.

As a small girl, she cut across lots to attend a one-room school, and, later, went to the local academy in a nearby village. All this time, at home and at school, she was unconsciously learning and applying the big lesson which is the rock of 4-H Club work—the desire to make work and play worthwhile plus the resolution to "make the best better."

Recognized a Need

Following out a girlhood ambition, Sanny prepared to teach and then spent a number of terms in various rural schools in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Later, she decided to enter the field of home economics. Her first assignment, after she had completed her training, was the organization of courses of study and the setting up of a laboratory in Westerly, R. I. One of her weekly duties was driving a horse and buggy to the outlying districts of Bradford and Dunn to teach cooking one Friday and sewing the next in the country schools.

"Wouldn't it be wonderful if all country children could learn to cook, can, and sew in classes? How I wish I could teach them!" was her constant thought as she jogged over Rhode Island's lovely roads on her 25-mile-a-day trips. Although she didn't know it then, she soon was to carry out that desire, substituting an automobile for the horse and buggy and traveling mile after mile to help New Hampshire club leaders in their work with farm girls and boys.

This experience in teaching and in club work, plus a natural New England capability have produced an efficient woman who can invite two or three people to a delicious meal at almost an instant's notice or can whip up a dress on Saturday and wear it to her office the first of the following week.

Work Takes Her Far

Both as a private citizen and as a 4-H executive, Sanny has traveled extensively in all parts of the United States. She has chaperoned 4-H girls who attended the Club Camps in Washington and has escorted prize-winners in cooking, canning, and clothing projects to National Conventions held in the country's key cities. In pre-gas rationing days she visited 4-H Club leaders in other sections to compare notes as to the best ways of conducting projects. She has traveled in Mexico and in Europe and throughout her journeyings has kept her eyes and ears open for information to help leaders and club members.

Mrs. Vail Can Read Between the Lines

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Letters have always had a revealing way with them, but letters from French prison camps during the present war! These tell stories perhaps even more dramatic than historic letters of the French Revolution. Margaret Vail, author of "Yours Is the Earth" (J. B. Lippincott Company), who escaped across the Pyrenees into Spain and thence here to her native United States with her little girl, is in a position to know. She has been writing to and receiving letters from her husband, a French officer imprisoned by the Germans ever since the collapse of the Maginot Line.

She could well be classed as an expert not only in reading between the lines of these letters and in concocting them, but also in deciphering intricate codes. This ability has come to be a kind of sixth sense with the German-ridden people of France.

Margaret Vail's correspondence with her husband has been practically unbroken during these war years—thanks to the Geneva Convention—giving her a window on the emotions, lives and thoughts of 50,000 men of all nationalities, who, with her husband, are prisoners in this particular camp of the Germans in France. "Robert" writes that these men behave characteristically even under the most difficult circumstances: the English retain their slightly superior air and their unshaken confidence; the Italians burst into song on the slightest provocation; Russians sit apart and brood, the French are moody—one day up, the other in the depths of despair, while Americans rush around making a noise and thinking up new things to keep themselves busy. "We read nothing (nothing that the Nazis feed us), we believe nothing, so our morale is very high," he says.

Share With Italians

Latest letters reveal that Italians are arriving at the prison in droves, Mrs. Vail said, and the men are famished. "Little as we have," Robert wrote her, "we are sharing our parcels with them."

The first pathetic post card reached her in those tragic days of June, 1940, saying, "We are in full retreat, traveling at top speed by night, snatching a few hours' rest during the day. But it is a strategic retreat which fills us with new hope—you will see, the tide will turn." Then Mrs. Vail received letters from her husband about every ten days. He asked for parcels of food, clothes, and various supplies which have always reached him. She sent him books, too, once a parcel of some 30, of which he was allowed to keep six—a fairly good average.

"My husband's letters reveal a new power, an unfolding of that quiet reserve strength that comes with inward growth. Like the men with him, he is having time to sit long hours—and think. His first letters expressed petulance with his cruel fate—'Why should I have to be here? Why must I suffer thus? When can I be released?'

"Later the tone of his letters mellowed and broadened. He wrote of 'we,' and you felt a wider, more inclusive understanding of others and of their problems. Through these years in prison there seems to have grown up among these men a fraternity that has not only enriched their own lives, but which will mean much to the new France that will spring up.

"Their vision is clearing, and I believe they are stronger men now than those who have not had this prison experience. This growth of character is evident from their letters. It will not disappear when they leave the camps. It will flower. There is a bond now between these men, who in civilian life had nothing whatever in common. There is no friction or discord. To me this is an inspiration. It is a most hopeful sign for the communities in which they will live when they are again free—and one of great significance to France."

Mrs. Vail, a woman of distinction and character, is now occupying herself with work for the American Government which she feels is a far more practical way to shorten the days of Nazi rule in France than tirading against the enemy.

With her remarkable little daughter, Rose-Hélène, who was only a year and a half old when war engulfed them, she has shared many exciting adventures, which she recounts delightfully in her book.

"Cousins" on the Way

And many a very good laugh have she and her husband enjoyed in their devious correspondence at the expense of the Germans. When General Eisenhower's invasion of Africa occurred, and news seeped through to "Robert," he wrote blandly (and it came through entirely uncensored): "Have just heard of your cousins' arrival where you were last year. I am so proud of you and your family. I have been talking all day with my comrades here about you all, and we are delighted they made a safe journey. They will probably spend the winter where they are, then perhaps in the spring they will come to see us."

"Now," Margaret Vail said, her eyes lively and expectant, "I can hardly wait for his next letter, which will doubtless indicate how glad these imprisoned men are that 'my cousins' have arrived, and are comfortably settled in Cherbourg, thank you."

Frozen Salads Are Tempting In Summer

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Want a frosty touch for summer meals? Frozen salads are old standbys, but they always bring a new and fresh note to hot-day menus. And these frosty coolers are tempting at any course—from appetizer to dessert.

For best results, freeze salads with refrigerator control at coldest point. When frozen, turn control back to normal point and allow salad to mellow until serving time.

Frozen Walnut Fruit Salad

2 3-oz. cakes cream cheese
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup mayonnaise
Juice of 1 lemon
½ cup crushed pinnapple, drained
2 medium bananas, sliced
½ cup broken walnut kernels
½ cup maraschino cherries, cut in halves
1 cup cream, whipped
Salad greens

Mix cream cheese with salt, mayonnaise and lemon juice. Add crushed pineapple, sliced bananas, walnuts and cherries.

Fold in cream that has been whipped and pour into cold, dry freezing tray. Set refrigerator control at coldest position until salad is frozen; then set cold control back to normal position so salad can mellow before serving. To serve, arrange whole mold or slices of it on crisp salad greens, garnish with whole walnut kernels and fresh fruit. Other fruits may be substituted for crushed pineapple and cherries. Serves 8.

Frozen Tomato Appetizers

6 small tomatoes peeled
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
Salad greens
Mayonnaise

Hollow out tomatoes slightly at stem end. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Invert and chill. Drain. Frost in refrigerator tray for 1 hour. Serve on greens, topped with mayonnaise. Serves 6.

Frozen Chicken Salad

2 teaspoons unflavored gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
½ cup milk
1 egg yolk
1 cup diced cooked chicken
2 tablespoons sliced cooked mushrooms
4 tablespoons chopped celery
1 teaspoon minced green pepper
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
Few drops lemon juice
¼ cup cream, whipped
Lettuce
Boiled dressing

Soften gelatin in cold water. Combine milk with egg yolk in top of double boiler and cook until thick. Dissolve gelatin in hot milk mixture and cool. When it begins to thicken, add chicken, mushrooms, celery, green pepper, parsley, and lemon juice. Fold in whipped cream. Freeze in refrigerator tray until firm, about 3 hours. Unmold. Arrange on salad greens and top with dressing. Garnish with tomato sections. Serves 4.

Frozen Pear and Cheese Salad

3 ounces cream cheese, mashed
1 No. 1 can pears
3 tablespoons French dressing
Ginger dressing

To cheese and juice drained from pears and French dressing. Beat until smooth. Slice pears and arrange in refrigerator freezing tray. Pour in cheese mixture and freeze until firm enough to cut in squares. Arrange on lettuce and serve with dressing. Serves 4.

Ginger Dressing

½ cup olive or salad oil
½ cup lemon juice
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar or honey
2 tablespoons cream cheese
2 tablespoons chopped ginger

Combine oil, lemon juice, salt and sugar and shake or beat well. Beat in cream cheese and ginger.

Frozen Sea Food Salad

2 teaspoons unflavored gelatin
⅓ cup cold water
2 cups flaked sea food or fish
⅔ cup tomato catsup
2 tablespoons lemon juice
3 tablespoons vinegar
1 teaspoon prepared horseradish
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup mayonnaise
Lettuce

Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve over hot water. Combine with sea food, catsup, lemon juice, vinegar, horseradish, and salt. Fold in mayonnaise. Freeze in refrigerator tray until firm, about 2 hours. Cut into cubes and arrange on slices of tomatoes on lettuce. Serves 6.

Here Are Some Tips for Wash Day

In these days, many families are doing their own washing at home for the first time with every member helping. In their eagerness to get clothes clean, it is possible they may do too good a job, according to Miss Margery Bessom, clothing specialist of the University of New Hampshire Extension Service.

Even the necessary steps of soaking, soaping, and scrubbing may be overdone, Miss Bessom points out, and retard rather than help the cleaning process. Here are a few hints she has for homemakers.

Everyone knows that soaking white cottons or linens before washing loosens dirt and saves time in the actual washing operation. What many people do not realize is that too long a soaking allows the soiled water to be drawn into the fibers of the cloth, and so may be worse than no soaking at all. Two hours in soft, lukewarm, soapy water is enough to loosen the dirt, but an overnight soaking may be more convenient for the housewife. Longer soaking than this may do more harm than good.

Too much soap may also be a disadvantage as well as being wasteful. Too thick suds in a washing machine may spill over the top and also prevent the clothes from being thoroughly rinsed. For machine washing two inches of suds are sufficient. If the suds thin out to less than two inches, more soap may be added.

In too long washing, as in too long soaking, dirt from the water goes back into the clothes. In a washing machine, 3 to 5 minutes is sufficient for washing rayons and silks; 5 to 7 minutes for slightly soiled cottons and linens; and 7 to 10 minutes for more soiled cottons. If clothes are not clean in 10 minutes, they should be given a second washing in clean suds.

In washing by hand, slightly longer time may be necessary, but Miss Bessom points out that excessive rubbing will not get clothes clean if the water needs changing.

Yugoslav Envoy to U. S. Quits, Takes Post With New Faction

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Constantine Fotitch stepped down as Ambassador for Yugoslavia today and announced that he is becoming instead the representative of a committee within his enemy-occupied country which apparently is moving toward formation of a second Yugoslav regime.

The action had been foreshadowed first by a statement by Yugoslav Premier Ivan Subasic in London several weeks ago that Mr. Fotitch could no longer represent Yugoslavia here and second by the Ambassador's own denunciation a week ago of the Subasic regime.

The action is the latest reflection of the split within Yugoslavia between the Partisan Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and the Serbian leader Gen. Draha Mihailovic which, Mr. Fotitich said, is now moving in the direction of civil war in his already suffering country.

The new London government was organized under King Peter for the purpose of bringing together the conflicting factions of General Mihailovic and Marshal Tito. Both groups have been fighting the Germans in Yugoslavia, although the Allies in recent months have said that Marshal Tito's forces were doing more fighting than those of General Mihailovic.

Mr. Fotitch announced his action at the State Department after calling on Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. He told reporters:

"I have notified the Secretary of State that on this day I have relinquished the post and duties of Ambassador of Yugoslavia to the United States. I have left the Embassy. I have notified the King and the Central Committee."

The Central Committee is moving within Yugoslavia in the direction of setting up, under General Mihailovic, a government in opposition to the Subasic government in London, but also loyal to the King.

Mr. Fotitch said that he intended to remain in this country as a representative of the General Committee.

He reiterated his criticism made when he first broke with the new London regime that Premier Subasic does not have in his Government any "real representatives" of the Serbian people. Mr. Fotitch is a Serb; so is General Mihailovic.

"This is not the way to avoid civil war," Mr. Fotitch said. "In fact, that's exactly what it will lead to."

He explained that he based his view on the fact that about one third of Yugoslavia's population is Serbian.

Roosevelt Nominates Hinckley For Contract-Settlement Post

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt has selected Robert Henry Hinckley, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, to serve as Director of Contract Settlement—a position in which he will be responsible for terminating billions of dollars' worth of munitions contracts when the war ends.

Mr. Hinckley has resigned as Vice-President of the Sperry Corporation to accept the new position. The White House announcement today said his nomination will be sent to the Senate when Congress meets again.

Originally from Ogden, Utah, Mr. Hinckley was Assistant Secretary of Commerce from 1940 until June 30, 1942, when he joined the Sperry Corporation. Prior to the Commerce post, he has served as Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and, before that, as Assistant Administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

His new position was established by Congress in carrying out the principles of the Baruch-Hancock report on a plan for settling munitions orders and reconverting American industry to peacetime production as quickly as possible.

The establishment of an Office of Contract Termination was urged by the authors of the report, Bernard M. Baruch and John Hancock, and by War Mobilization Director, James F. Byrnes as essential to an orderly transition of industry from war to peace.

Smuts Sees Early End of War

PRETORIA, South Africa, July 14 (Reuter)—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts forecast an early and decisive end to the war in his first radiocast to his South African compatriots since his return from the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London.

"Much more rapidly than we had thought possible we are making it possible for large Underground armies of liberation to rise and help sweep the shattered might of Germany off the map," Marshal Smuts said.

"That moment is not yet, but it cannot now be long delayed.

"The next few months will see the war in the west moving to its grand climax."

The South African Premier said the length of the final phase of the war would depend upon many factors not the least of which was the determination of the Allies to achieve victory at the earliest possible moment.

Marshal Smuts expressed great satisfaction at the outcome of the London Imperial Conference. He declared that details of the nature and scope of the discussions would unfold as the problems of the peace arose, but that no formal resolutions had been passed as the future was full of imponderables, particularly in view of the vast new forces set in motion in the world.

"In such circumstances policy and action, while guided by ultimate ideals and principles which have been sustained, will almost inevitably be experimental, exploratory, and empirical," Marshal Smuts said.

"In co-operation with our great Allies we shall have to feel our way through the dust and murk of devastated Europe."

Landing Craft Crews Don Own Insignia

NORFOLK, Va., July 14 (AP)—The hundreds of thousands of bluejackets manning the landing craft of the United States Navy's amphibious forces have donned their own official insignia. First device of its kind authorized by the Navy Department, the gold and scarlet shoulder patch presents an American eagle rampant on a fluked anchor, gripping a machine gun in its talons.

Salad treats as offered by the famous Madison Hotel

Talk of New York is the Madison's exquisite cuisine. This fine hotel, meeting place of social and artistic Manhattan, offers a menu of opulence and charm. Gorgeous salads are always offered by the Madison's grand restaurants . . . salads served with freshly made, genuine French Dressing.

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Sports News

Braves Open Dodger Series Tomorrow

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

After an absence of almost a week, big league baseball returns to Boston tomorrow. The homecoming and road-weary Braves, who since their late June departure from the banks of the Charles River have dropped into the National League cellar, play a three-game, week-end series with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Under normal conditions, the prospects of such a series might carry a note of disaster from a local standpoint. But this is war, and it might not be stretching a point to say that it is war in the ranks of the Dodgers. They have lost 13 straight games and would have made it 14 except for the Sunday curfew law in Pittsburgh last week end.

Shakey Berth

The suggestion of panic in Dodger ranks is not new. A year ago Bobo Newsom, Arky Vaughan and one or two others were engaged in some sort of mutiny, directed at Manager Leo Durocher. Leo survived that one; but if you can believe the boys who write about such things down Brooklyn way, the one-time shortstop with the active lips is about to go the way of all losing managers.

Branch Rickey, while with the Cardinals, was never one to exercise patience with a losing manager, and Durocher today is a losing manager. Past reputation is quickly forgotten when the defeats begin to pile up.

Durocher, of course, does not have the softest job in baseball. The military raided his ranks during the winter, leaving him only a few slowed down veterans and a gang of inexperienced youngsters. Even the popular Dixie Walker, an early batting sensation, has cooled off at the plate, as Bill McKechnie predicted he would.

Ryan a Star

The fair haired boy with the Braves these days is Connie Ryan, who distinguished himself and his team in the recent All-Star Game by getting two hits, stealing a base and playing a heads-up second base. Even the American League is now aware that this Ryan boy is one of the rising young ball players of the majors, a hustling, all-around threate to the opposition. It is hard to believe that he is the same kid who a year ago looked so lost around second base and at the plate. His improvement is one of the highlights of this third war season.

However, with Ryan headed for the service, the Braves need help around second base and Bob Coleman may have gotten it yesterday. Bob Quinn announced the signing of Pat Capri of Brooklyn, who has seen service in the Southern Association and who this spring played a few games with Columbus in the American Association. He got two hits in last night's game at Pawtucket, won by the Braves, 11-0.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Brooklyn Dodgers traded Bobo Newsom to St. Louis Browns for Fritz Ostermueller and Archie McKain.

Five Years Ago

Byron Nelson and Henry Picard moved into finals of PGA golf championship.

Briefs . . . The touring Red Sox clung to second place in the American League yesterday by splitting their double-header at Yankee Stadium . . . Red Barrett was beaten in his first start, 4-2, but Yank Terry gained his third straight, 8-4, with the aid of four unearned runs . . . This comeback of Terry, after six successive setbacks through April, May and June, is a big boost to Joe Cronin's pennant aspirations.

Pete Fox, by making four hits in nine tries in the twin bill, succeeded Bobby Doerr in the American League batting lead . . . Pete is having a grand year, giving further weight to the belief that he long has been one of the game's most underrated ball players . . . Tomorrow's game at Braves Field starts at 2 o'clock and it will be Ladies' Day . . . Two games with the Dodgers on Sunday . . . The Red Sox still trail the Browns by 2½ games . . . Lou Finney snapped out of his slump with three hits yesterday.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	Pct.
	St. Louis	52	21	.712
10½	Pittsburgh	40	30	.571
11½	Cincinnati	42	34	.553
16½	New York	37	39	.487
20	Philadelphia	32	41	.438
20½	Brooklyn	33	43	.434
21½	Chicago	29	41	.414
23½	Boston	30	46	.395

Results July 13

Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2. (11 inns.)
New York, Philadelphia, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	Pct.
	St. Louis	46	35	.568
2½	Boston	43	37	.538
3½	New York	40	36	.526
6	Washington	38	39	.494
7½	Cleveland	38	42	.475
7½	Chicago	34	38	.472
8	Detroit	37	42	.468
9	Philadelphia	35	42	.455

Results July 13

New York 4, Boston 2.
Boston 8, New York 4.
Detroit 9, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 5.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 1. (10 inns.)
Only game scheduled.

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Players must have their own uniform, shoes and glove.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—You won't hear this mentioned very loudly, but one objection to Jack Zeller's latest proposal of moving baseball players up to the big leagues only through the draft route might be that it isn't quite legal . . . That's a touchy subject in sports when club owners long have protected their interests through a sort of job freezing" . . . But this corner recently cooked up an idea for dealing with high school and college kids through a system akin to the pro football "draft" (it sounded swell, too) only to hear from some wise baseball men that it infringed the player's rights and never would stand a legal test . . . Zeller, incidentally, suggested the same sort of thing in connection with his newest anti-farm move and from here it appears that the two plans would come under the same general heading.

The Dodgers are staging "scrap waste paper collection day" at Ebbets Field when they play the Reds next Thursday and anyone bringing 25 pounds or more of paper can get in by paying only the tax . . . Leave it to Branch Rickey to figure out that any guy lugging that much wouldn't bring anything to throw at the athletes.

The Brooklyn Tigers are busy denying reports that All-America Creighton Miller has signed to play with them, arising from the fact that Miller has been visiting the night spots with Gapt. Dan Topping and that Dan is tossing a press luncheon Monday. But it's a cinch he will sign eventually. . . . Mike Cestone, the Metropolitan amateur golf champion, plans to caddy for his 12-year-old son in the coming public links tournament at Branch Brook. That's really a postman's holiday. . . . As a result of Tuesday's clouting, the National League all-stars finally have a better batting average than the Americans. Over a 12-game stretch, the Nationals have hit .2518 and the junior leaguers .2506.

Organization of a Third Air Force football team is under way at Morris Field, Charlotte, N. C. It will be in a class with the big Randolph Field, Texas, outfit, the Second Air Force team from Colorado Springs and some of the tough Navy clubs it has scheduled. . . . Ensign George McAfee, recently appointed head of the physical training program for Navy V-12 trainees at the U. of Virginia, says he won't return to quarterback the Bears in the Chicago all-star grid game. No doubt the Bears wish he could. . . . While operating the sound truck at a recent Camp Ellis, Ill., baseball game, Private Harry Schmale realized many a GI's wish. A hurry call came in and Schmale bellowed over the sound system: "Colonel Stoke report to the announcer—immediately."

Thane Halstead Wins to Advance At River Forest

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—The veteran Thane Halstead, of Wheaton, Ill., reached the semi-finals of the River Forest open tennis tournament yesterday by a 5—7, 6—2, 6—1 defeat of Ken Black, of Peoria, Ill.

Halstead and Billy Talbert of Indianapolis are favored to reach the tourney finals, since Francisco (Pancho) Segura, Ecuadorian net ace of the University of Miami (Fla.), decided to rest an injured ankle instead of competing in the meet.

Talbert faces Dick Warner of the University of Utah in his quarterfinal single test, while Norm Bickel, Oak Park, Ill., and Halstead meet in a semifinal event.

The women's singles quarterfinals pits Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., against Joanne Dunn of Des Moines, Iowa., and Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., against Betty Hulbert of St. Louis.

In the women's singles, Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, seeded No. 2, moved into the semifinals with an easy win over Nancy Corbett of River Forest, 6—3, 6—3.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results July 13

International League

Baltimore 4-14, Syracuse 1-6.
Newark 8, Jersey City 4.
Toronto 4, Rochester 0.
Montreal 3, Buffalo 2.

American Association

Milwaukee 7-3, Minneapolis 5-10. (First game completed ninth inning of July 12 suspended contest).
Toledo 1-5, Louisville 0-8.
Columbus 2, Indianapolis 1.
St. Paul 11-5, Kansas City 4-2.

Eastern League

Utica 2-3, Scranton 1-2.
Elmira 3-2, Albany 2-1.
Binghamton 2-9, Wilkes-Barre 1-2.
Others not scheduled.

Southern Association

No games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 8, Hollywood 4.
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 2.
Oakland 13, San Diego 3.
San Francisco 7, Portland 2.

Zeller's Plan Discussed By Major Owners

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—One of the liveliest topics of discussion in baseball circles is the "anti-farm" plan presented to the major leagues by Jack Zeller, Detroit general manager, at the Pittsburgh meetings and tabled by them after some discussion.

Zeller's proposal, newest of a series he has evolved to curb chain-store baseball, would prohibit major league clubs from signing free agents who had less than one year's experience in class A or higher baseball and would permit them to buy minor league players only through the draft route.

Draft Sale

To compensate minor league club owners for the loss of occasional big sales, Zeller set a draft price of $12,500 for the first player selected from a club by the majors and a descending scale of prices for others taken. In the same way, the big minors would draft players from those of lower classification.

Although this plan apparently gained considerable support from clubs that do not operate big farm systems, many baseball men raised the question: would it work?

Zeller said that only two clubs had opposed the plan when it was discussed at the American League meeting. One of them, Clark Griffith of Washington, pointed out that his club was more concerned with what might happen the next day than next season and he felt some provision should be made for buying players when they were needed in mid-season. The Zeller plan would permit each major league club to send out 15 players on option, who could be recalled when needed.

Some Doubts

Some doubts also were expressed as to whether minor league clubs, deprived of direct support from the majors, would be successful and whether there would be as much effort made to find and develop new players when the major league clubs could not keep strings on them.

Supporters of the new plan argued that there would be even more scouting, as the majors would have to find the prospects and then follow them through the minors until they were ready for "graduation." And Zeller quoted Charles Graham, of San Francisco, one of the best talent-peddlers in the minors, as saying he would prefer to have $22,000 worth of players drafted each season than to wait five years for a $50,000 or $75,000 sale.

Smith, Salaun Win In Eastern Tennis

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Frederick (Billy) Smith of Orlando, Fla., and Henri Salaun of Boston fought their way to a three-set semifinal doubles victory in the eastern junior tennis championships at the West Side Tennis Club.

Billy and Henri defeated Alan S. Watson of Short Hills, N. J., and Joseph Shearer of West Orange, N. J., 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

In a quarterfinal singles match Shelton Horsley of Richmond, Va., was defeated by Edward McGrath of Brooklyn in three tough sets, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Frank Colman, Pirates—Drove in two runs with pinch triple and scored winning tally as Pittsburgh shaded Chicago, 3-2, for fifth straight.

Rudy York, Tigers — Clouted home run and double in Detroit's eight-run second inning during 9-1 victory over Chicago.

Ernie Bonham, Yanks, and Pete Fox, Red Sox — Bonham turned back Boston with six hits for 4-2 edge in first game of double-header; Fox collected three singles during Sox's nightcap win to take over league batting lead.

Danny Litwhiler, Cards—Doubled home Walker Cooper with two out in 11th inning for 3-2 nod over Cincinnati.

Roy Cullenbine, Indians, and Nelson Potter, Browns — Cullenbine smashed 10th homer and two singles in Cleveland's first game victory; Potter stopped Tribe with seven blows as St. Louis grabbed finale, 4-1, in 10 innings.

Large Grid Turnout

PHILADELPHIA, July 14 (AP)—Coach George Manger announced that 102 gridiron candidates, dominated by Navy V-5 and V-12 students, reported at the opening summer practice session of the University of Pennsylvania yesterday.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Fox, Boston, .338.
Runs—P. Johnson, Boston, 60.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 56.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 101.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 24.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 8.
Home Runs—Doerr, Boston; Metheny, New York; Cullenbine, Cleveland, and Hayes, Philadelphia, 10.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 21.
Pitching—Maltzberger, Chicago, 9-1, .900.

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .367.
Runs—Bordagaray, Brooklyn, 62.
Runs Batted In—Kurowski, St. Louis, 52.
Hits—Musial, St. LoLuis, 1066.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 28.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 13.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 20.
Stolen Bases—Ryan, Boston, 12.
Pitching—Brecheen, St. Louis, 6-1, .857.

Cramer May Pitch

DETROIT, July 14 (AP)—Roger Cramer, who was a pitcher when Cy Perkins discovered him along the New Jersey coast nearly 20 years ago, may return to the mound for the Detroit Tigers.

Pressed for pitching talent during the current six-game four-day series with Chicago, Manager Steve O'Neill thought of the 38-year-old Cramer, who lost his outfield job when Dick Wakefield returned.

"Cramer is fast and he has a good curve," said O'Neill. "I think he should make a good pitcher."

Wood to Meet Byrd

DETROIT, July 14 (AP) — In place of the war-orphaned Ryder Cup golf series, dropped this year because of a player shortage, Craig Wood, the duration National Open champion, will meet Sam Byrd of Detroit in a 36-hole charity match July 29 and 30, it was announced.

More than $100,000 was raised for charity in the four-match Ryder series in which the cuppers gained a 3 to 1 edge. Wood captained the cuppers to a triumph last summer, and Byrd, former New York Yankee outfielder, was on the losing challenge squad.

Hawley Triumphs

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 14 (AP)—Donald Hawley of Newark, N. J., gained the New Hampshire State and White Mountains men's singles tennis title by defeating Albert Stitt of Newton, Mass., New England's top-ranking singles player, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

In women's singles matches, Mrs. W. H. Ray, Jr., of Newton, Mass., defeated Mary Auger of New Bedford, Mass., 6—4, 6—1, and Dorothy Gooch of Portland, Maine, eliminated Mrs. Floyd Mundy of Scarsdale, N. Y., 6—1, 6—1.

Ed Head, Brooklyn right hander, was a left hander until he was 15. Injuries in a bus crash prevented him from continuing as a southpaw.

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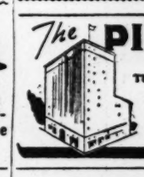

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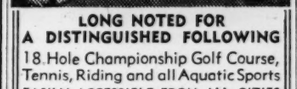

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The Home Forum

True Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE common belief regarding courage is that it is a human quality which helps one to face great dangers without fear; that it inspires those who possess it to do things that the more timid would avoid. Courage, however, is a spiritual quality. True courage, right decisions, and good accomplishments go hand in hand and are the fruits of wisdom. Courage is faith expressed in action, and its accomplishments are in direct proportion to the steadfastness of our faith and to the degree that our faith is founded upon understanding.

Scriptural history gives us many instances in which true courage has brought wonderful results. Daniel's steadfast adherence to what he knew to be right rendered him fearless before the king, and it was potent to close the mouths of the hungry lions when he was cast among them. The three Hebrew captives had no fear of a superheated furnace; they understood the source of their being to be God and must have realized the permanence of Life. Their courage was based on a correct estimation of God and of their relationship to Him.

Christ Jesus knew that man has no life or being apart from Spirit, God, and he knew that man is the beloved of his Father. Thus he had the courage to teach a gospel of love amid a world of strife, hatred, egotism, and greed. His knowledge of God and true sonship gave him fortitude to endure the cross, in order that he might prove man's eternal being for the benefit of all mankind, including his persecutors.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was eminently courageous when she gave to the world her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." On page 468 we find what she has termed "the scientific statement of being," which reads, in part, as follows: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." Although it contradicts all the evidence before the material senses, this courageous statement has opened up new vistas of peace and health for millions of suffering, sinning, and sorrowing people all over the world. Mrs. Eddy knew that she would have scoffing, scorning, egotism, and material-mindedness to combat, yet she had the courage to go ahead, demonstrating the healing efficacy of what our Master taught and what she herself had discovered concerning the truth of his teaching.

The present world struggle is a challenge to true courage. To those in the line of battle, it is a summons to conquer fear with the truth of being as our Master did, and to those on the home front it calls for deeper consecration, a more steadfast trusting, and a purer faith in the allness and ever-presence of God.

* * *

Christian Science teaches and demonstrates the presence of the healing and comforting Christ as ever here to meet mankind's need. On page 583 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy gives this definition of Christ: "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." This manifestation of God with us has not lost any of its potency. It is able to close the ravenous mouth of animality, to render harmless the fires of hatred, and to protect in every circumstance those who are willing to accept its ministrations. Is it not well then to cultivate the true courage of the spirit which enables us to meet our problems unflinchingly? In the Bible we read (Proverbs 2:10-12): "When wisdom entereth into thine heart, and knowledge is pleasant unto thy soul; discretion shall preserve thee, understanding shall keep thee: to deliver thee from the way of the evil man."

An Englishwoman who was in London and Coventry during the intensive bombardment of these cities told of the comfort she and many others had gained by the study of the ninety-first Psalm. Reports from other combat zones tell the same story. The lovely promises given us in this Psalm are not mere platitudes; they are workable truths which all can demonstrate by following their requirements. These are not unreasonable, but consecration is demanded and the reward is true courage and sure defense. How comforting is this promise: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in him will I trust."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Simplicity Is Best

ONCE UPON A TIME I had occasion to buy so uninteresting a thing as a silver soup-ladle. The salesman at the silversmith's was obliging and for my inspection brought forth quite an array of ladles. But my purse was flaccid, anemic, and I must pick and choose with all the discrimination in the world. I wanted to make a brave showing with my gift—to get a great deal for my money. I went through a world of soup-ladles—ladles with gilded bowls, with embossed handles, with chased arabesques, but there were none to suit my taste. "Or perhaps," says the salesman, "you would care to look at something like this," and he brought out a ladle that was as plain and as unadorned as the unclouded sky—and about as beautiful. Of all the others this was the most to my liking. But the price! ah, that anemic purse; and I must put it from me! It was nearly double the cost of any of the rest. And when I asked why, the salesman said:

"You see, in this highly ornamental ware the flaws of the material don't show, and you can cover up a blowhole or the like by wreaths and beading. But this plain ware has got to be the very best. Every defect is apparent."

And there, if you please, is a conclusive comment upon the whole business—a final basis of comparison of all things whether commercial or artistic; the bare dignity of the unadorned that may stand before the world all unashamed, panoplied rather than clothed in the consciousness of perfection. We of this latter day, we painters and poets and writers—artists—must labour with all the wits of us, all the strength of us, and with all that we have of ingenuity and perseverance to attain simplicity. But it has not always been so. At the very earliest, men—forgotten, ordinary men—were born with an easy, unblurred vision that to-day we would hail as marvelous genius. . . .

The mistake that we little people are so prone to make is this: that the more intense the emotional quality of the scene described, the more "vivid," the more exalted, the more richly coloured we suppose should be the language.

When the crisis of the tale is reached there is where we like the author to spread himself, to show the effectiveness of his treatment. But if we would only pause to take a moment's thought we must surely see that the simplest, even the barest statement of fact is not only all-sufficient but all-appropriate.—From "The Responsibilities of the Novelist," by FRANK NORRIS. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE ROAD TO ARRAS": *A Lithograph by C. R. W. Nevinson*

C. R. W. NEVINSON is a British painter and graphic artist who was born in 1889. In the First World War, he was a motor-mechanic and ambulance-driver. In 1917, he was appointed official artist with the armed forces. He made many pictures from direct observation in a front line trench and they are preserved as documents of that war.

In this lithograph, "The Road to Arras," Mr. Nevinson portrayed a road accommodating the heavy traffic of wartime transport. He also portrayed the "Road from Arras to Bapaume," another scene in Picardy. He emphasized the rolling terrain; bordering the road, he showed the stumps of trees felled by the Germans when they retreated in 1917. The pictorial report of Mr. Nevinson was spare and graphic.

A Tribute to the Literary Past

A NEW EDITION of Samuel Johnson's *Poems* is on the library table, its pages freshly cut, its magnificent type-face visible to all who enjoy the reading of a well-printed and sensibly bound book. The book is a luxury, for its price is seven dollars and fifty cents, and being what it is, a book of poems, and many of them in Latin, it is quite impossible to think of it being loaned from the stationery shop, "where fiction flourishes," one almost says, "and arts decay." . . .

As one turns the pages of Johnson's *Poems* in their new dress, many questions are opened to the mind, and the first of these is a test of our general interest in the eighteenth century. Why is Johnson's verse revived today, and why is it that both his verse and prose awaken respect as well as curiosity? . . . This general question, no matter how briefly answered, and in which I may have seemed to persist at length, supplies a key and perhaps unlocks a door to a few of the multiple reasons why Johnson's stature has not decreased during a generation that has felt the earth shake with the impact of two world wars. In times such as our own, all serious writing reflects the strength of radical conviction (and Johnson was decidedly radical in his expression of conservative beliefs), all scenes that mirror the origin of our institutions as they are today attain the power and vividness of a renewed perception into the heart of human activity. In England—and I am thinking of the island and not the near and far reaches of the British Empire—the appeal of an eighteenth century formality in literary diction, wit, and manner has its own elegiac, and one might say, "romantic" air. It is of the same heightened mood that a young man or woman achieves in a last look about the house before leaving home for foreign lands; the look embraces all things with an unconscious lift of being: chairs, tables, doors, and windows take on the quality of animate life and seem to speak; and for the first time, each in its proper place acquires meanings that hitherto had been left in darkness, and until this moment had been unfelt, unknown.—From "The Shield of Achilles; Essays on Beliefs in Poetry," by HORACE GREGORY. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Pravá odvaha

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

VĚŘÍME všeobecně, že odvaha je lidská vlastnost pomocí niž dovedeme čeliti velikému nebezpečí bez bázně; že povzbuzuje ty, kteří ji mají, konati to, čemu by se nesmělí lidé vyhnuli. Odvaha však je duchovní vlastnost. Pravá odvaha, spravná rozhodnutí a dobré činy jdou ruku v ruce a jsou ovocem moudrosti. Odvaha jest víra vyjadřena činem a její výsledky se měří podle pevnosti naší víry a podle míry na jaké naše víra je založena na porozumění.

Biblické dějiny podávají nám mnohé případy, v nichž pravá odvaha přinesla podivuhodné výsledky. Danielovo pevné přidržení se toho, co uznal za správné, učinilo jej nebojácným před králem a mělo sílu zavříti tlamy hladových lvů když byl mezi ně uvrhnut. Ti tři zajatí židé nebáli se velice rozpálené pece; rozuměli, že pramen jejich bytí jest Bůh a zajisté věděli, že život je trvalý. Jejich odvaha byla založena na správném ocenění Boha a jejich vztahu k Němu.

Kristus Ježíš věděl, že člověk nemá život ani bytí oddělený od Ducha, Boha a věděl, že člověk je milovaný svým Otcem. Proto měl odvahu hlásati evangelium lásky uprostřed světa plného sporů, nenávisti, sobectví a chtivosti. Jeho znalost Boha a pravého synovství dala mu odvahu snésti kříž, aby mohl dokázati pro dobro celého lidstva, tedy i jeho pronásledovatelů, věčné bytí člověka.

Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, byla velice odvážná když dala světu svou učebnici, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu). Na strance 468. nalezáme to, co nazvala "vědecký výrok o bytí", které podané částečně zní takto: "Není život, pravda, inteligence ani podstata v hmotě. Vše je nekonečná Mysl a její nekonečný projev, neboť Bůh je Vše-ve-všem." Ač odporuje celému svědectví, které leží před hmotnými smysly, tento odvážný výrok otevřel nové rozhledy na klid a zdraví millionům trpícím, hřešícím a soužícím se lidem v celém světě. Mrs. Eddy věděla, že bude museti bojovati proti úsklebnému, pohrdavému sobectví, a materialistickému myšlení, nicméně měla odvahu jíti ku předu, zjevně dokazujíc uzdravující účinnost toho, co náš Mistr učil i toho, co sama objevila o pravdě jeho učení.

Dnešní světový zápas je vyzváním pravé odvaze. Těm, kteří stojí na bitevní čáře, je to vyzváním přemoci bázeň pravdou bytí tak, jak to učinil náš Mistr, a těm na domácí frontě volá po hlubším zasvěcení, pevnější důvěře a čistší víře ve všechnost a vždy-přítomnost Boha.

Křesťanská Věda učí a zjevně dokazuje přítomnost uzdravujícího a utěšujícího Krista, který je vždy zde aby uspokojil potřebu lidstva. Na stránce 583. knihy Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy podává tuto definici Krista: "Božský projev Boha, který přichází tělesnosti zničiti vtělený omyl." Tento projev, že Bůh je s námi, neztratil nijak svou sílu. Je schopný uzavříti dravá ústa zvířeckosti, učiniti neškodnými ohně nenávisti, a chrániti při každé okolnosti ty, kteří jsou ochotni přijmouti jeho přisluhování. Není tedy dobře pěstovati tu pravou odvahu ducha, která nám umožňuje čeliti směle naším problémům? V Bibli čteme (Přísloví 2:10-12): "Když vejde moudrost v srdce tvé, a umění duši tvé se zalíbí, prozřetelnost ostříhati bude tebe, a opatrnost zachová tě, vysvobozujíc tě od cesty zlé."

Angličanka, která byla v Londyně a v Coventry v době silného bombování těchto měst, vypravovala o útěše, kterou ona a jiní lidé nabyli studováním devadesatého prvního žalmu. Zprávy z jiných míst, kde se strhly boje, vypravují to samé. Krásné sliby nám dané v tomto žalmu nejsou pouhými prázdnými slovy; jsou to spracovatelné pravdy, které všichni lidé mohou prokázati, řídí-li se jejich požadavkami. Tyto nejsou nerozumné, avšak vyžadují zasvěcení a odměna je pravá odvaha a jistá obrana. Jak utěšující je tento slib: "Ten, kdož v skrýši Nejvyššího přebývá, v stínu Všemohoucího odpočívati bude. Dím Hospodinu: Útočiště mé a hrad můj, Bůh můj, v němž naději skládati budu."

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Dedicated to the Dorcas Society

YOU REMEMBER that Alice once said to the Red Queen, "One *can't* believe impossible things!" and that fascinating sovereign replied, "I dare say you haven't had much practice. When I was your age I always did it for half an hour a day. Why, sometimes I've believed as many as six impossible things before breakfast."

One need not have had as much practice as the Red Queen to believe in this especial impossible thing, for it "jumps to the eyes" every summer in the townships of Hollis and Buxton, and one elderly spinster, living (unfortunately for her) at a junction of four cross-roads between Saco and Buxton Lower Corner, told me not long ago that she was "about beat out goin' to the door an' tellin' folks how to git to the old meetin'-house where the 'Peabody Pew' was"! . . .

The facts are, of course, that there never was any Peabody Pew, any more than ever "was any Marjorie Daw," and that quests for its exact location must, therefore, be unavailing. My sister's story, told with all the detail of Mrs. Gaskell, grew out of what we might call "a scrubbing matinée," planned and carried out by the members of the Dorcas Society of Hollis and Buxton, Inc. (I believe we weren't "*Inc.*" then, but no matter!) The church pews were sadly in need of painting; we couldn't afford that luxury, but we could scrub them and we did, arriving early in the morning armed with brushes, cloths, mops, soap, brooms, dustpans and dusters, remaining to luncheon on the sunny steps and cleaning assiduously in the afternoon, also.

The Salmon Falls Bridge that knits together the townships of Hollis and Buxton was out of repair on that particular day, and, as my sister always explained to the audience when the book was made into a play, a long detour was necessary to reach Quillcote, and it was decided that I should drive our little mother home first, and return for Kate. I had noted during the morning that one of our Dorcas members was scrubbing the pew of an absent neighbor as well as her own, remarking the while that there didn't "seem to be anybody else to do it for him," and I had mentioned the incident to Kate, with a smile. That was enough for the "born story-teller," and while she was left alone in the dear old building, vibrant with its years of memories, she dreamed the romance of Nancy and Justin. . . .

It was a simple tale, made new and sweet with keen analysis in dramatic form of the foibles of the women who "red up" the old church, yet without a drop of acid in the lenient ink. As it grew from the doings of the Dorcas Society, it was inscribed to its members by the author in the following dedication:

To a certain handful of dear New England women of names unknown to the world, dwelling in a certain quiet village, alike unknown:

We have worked together to make our little corner of the great universe a pleasanter place in which to live, and so we know, not only one another's names, but something of one another's joys and sorrows, cares and burdens, economics, hopes, and anxieties. . . .

If it had not been for you, I should never have written this story, so I give it back to you tied with a sprig from Ophelia's nosegay; a sprig of "rosemary, that's for remembrance."—From "Kate Douglas Wiggin As Her Sister Knew Her," by NORA ARCHIBALD SMITH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Maploony Approach

BEHIND ME LAY the first draft, ahead of me the second, and on me the need of a strict discipline. I had reached my novel's Pacific Coast, on foot. The journey of nearly four hundred pages through unbroken wilderness had been exciting and arduous with only the original vision for a compass. I was already looking forward to the second trip over the trail now blazed. Could I make it a pleasant highway for the reader in one more going-over? The pale high solitudes of evening sky still held no greater possibilities for getting lost. I must bring my pages into line, say No to all the waylaying importunities, and consult the compass with unwearying constancy.

The temptation was to plunge at once. My artist's conscience said: "Do some more reading first, some more thinking, discussing, differing, proving, refining, condensing, testing, discarding. Get the over-all view. Wait." To dull the temptation, I invited Mr. Maploony for a visit.

* * *

Now this friend of my Washington days is as sympathetic as a man who has never tried to write a novel can be, though I noticed that he did not ask to read the manuscript. "How do you feel about it?" he inquired.

"Well, this next writing could shape it up some," I said modestly. "I wish I was more of an artist. Do you know what I mean?"

"Now look," my friend said with vigor. "I'm your guest. That means I have to be more polite than I like. If you want to read me whole chapters of this half-hatched novel, I have to listen. But there's one thing I don't have to do, and that's to define and discuss art and the artist. I outgrew that years ago. I think you tie yourself up in knots over this book unnecessarily. You act as if writing a novel was a crisis almost too dreadful to be faced."

I was unused to this peremptory tone and asked my guest, somewhat impulsively, how he would approach the writing of a novel.

* * *

He thought for hardly a full minute. "In the first place," he said, "I'd be sure, absolutely certain, that it is novel, new, never done before, something so refreshingly original that, whenever a reader heard of it, she would say: 'Oh! I must get that.'"

This was not going to be helpful, I saw.

"Next," said Mr. Maploony, "I'd have one or more characters in it that the reader would remember, would never confuse with any other character in any other book. I rarely read a novel any more because you writers have left off having people in them. I mean people I would recognize on the street. People I know well enough to ask to the house. Mr. Pickwick, Wilkins Micawber, Huck Finn, Mowgli, Uncle Tom, Crusoe. I could name dozens, but hardly one of the current output. Why is it? Why has the individual lost his commanding position in fiction? Because we think in unions and lobbies and committees and conventions?"

* * *

"There are so many books," I ventured.

"There are so many people!" he mimicked. "That's the reason nobody has ever heard of Churchill or Stalin! Have you a character like either of them in your novel?"

"It's not that kind of a novel."

"Every novel worth reading is that kind," he pounced on my remark. "Every memorable novel has at least one character you could see a statue put up to without laughing."

* * *

This was a fresh idea and I found myself running through my cast of characters to see if any was worth a sculptor's time.

"That's the kind of hero I want to read about," Mr. Maploony was saying. "None of these spineless creatures who puddle around in their minds for half-an-hour before they so much as cross their legs. No tenth-rate Hamlets who let themselves be pushed about by their environments. I want to see David go for Goliath."

"I'm not writing another Western, Maploony," I objected. "I'm afraid you're thinking of Superman."

"I'm thinking of your novel. Has it got one man or one woman in it whom everybody fears?"

"Perhaps not; but, when my heroine enters the room, the reader ought to be glad."

"Ought to! Ought to! *Make* your reader glad. Make it impossible not to be glad. When Juliet comes on the stage, aren't you glad? Even if she's in the last throes of misery, aren't you on the edge of your chair with eagerness to see her?"

"You impress me," I said with perhaps unwarranted sarcasm. "Now if you'll only tell me how to be Shakespeare."

* * *

"That's your job." Mr. Maploony sat back in his chair as if he had rewritten the novel for me. "Just don't be an artist, that's all. Forget all the nicely balanced definitions. Can you see Stalin facing a big day and worrying about whether he is tackling the war in an artistic manner? You aren't desperate enough. Stalin is desperate. He's in bitter earnest. He has to breathe a resistless energy into a myriad characters. He has to create precisely the right catastrophe for the villain of his piece and bring it about. He's a terrible peril, that character, or a tremendous friend, and any book he's in is going to be remembered. He's violence and direction, or he's fathomless and still, but above all he's remembered. If I were so unfortunate as to be a novelist, I'd pick a new theme, I'd tell an ever-mounting story; but chiefly I'd have my characters remembered, if they had to be branded on the cheeks. I'd exile to Siberia every traitor phrase that detracted from them. And if, in the heat of the conflict, someone interrupted with: 'Are you sure you're an artist?'—"

* * *

"You don't understand, Maploony," I interposed. "Art is merely the common-sense laws that enable one to work these desired effects out. Without art, my novel would be chaos, a darkness on the face of the deep."

"Well," retorted my friend, "at least make sure of your deep. Perhaps that's what so many of you novelists leave out."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Undertone

Deep in the cool, dark wood,
Under green bough she stood;
No sound of bird was there,
Only the pine-sweet air.

Silence can sometimes be
Full of earth's melody;
Even each voiceless thing
Quietly seems to sing.

Stones are not always mute;
Grass blade and moss and root
Parley with rain and sun,
Join the wind's fanfaron.

Deep in the cool, dark wood,
This was not solitude.
Under green boughs she heard
More than the song of bird!

DOROTHY QUICK

Playing Catch

The wind
Cups quick, cool hands
About the lean brown hawk
And tosses him up high against
The clouds.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

"The peace of Love is published"

The contribution The Christian Science Monitor is making to journalism is well illustrated in these words of its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 185): "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth." This international daily newspaper holds world news up to the light, and aids in a better understanding of world problems that must precede a lasting peace. The ideal home newspaper, with regular features for all the family. Price $12.00 a year, single copy, 5c; order from any Christian Science Reading Room, Circulation Representative, or direct from

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1944

Uruguay, Wedged In by Fascism, Holds Torch of Democracy High

Unconquered Norsemen Ready to Pick Up Reins

Complete Patriot organization is awaiting signal to arise and assume power—Stamina and resistance of people expand under Nazi repression with churches playing heroic role.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the German Army quits Norway in order better to defend the inner perimeter of Germany's defenses, as is persistently rumored, the returning Norwegian Government will find an unconquered people capable of picking up the responsibilities of freedom in short order.

That is the conclusion that must be drawn from recent direct and indirect reports from the captive country.

As German repressive measures have increased, the strength of Norwegian resistance has grown, until now an extraordinarily complete patriot organization is waiting impatiently underground for the signal to arise and assume power.

Latest developments in the Norwegian situation can best be understood if they are categorized under three general headings, namely, repression, resistance, and planning.

Repression:

At present, the Nazi bayonet is being prodded mainly in the direction of churches and religious institutions, which never have wavered in their opposition to the occupying forces.

According to the Religious News Service, the recent seizure by the Germans of the Norwegian Society in Oslo has given Quisling Bishop Ole Johan Kvasnes control of an estimated $5,000,000 of the Society's funds. Bishop Kvasnes usurped leadership of the Society when its President, Dean K. O. Kornelius, and American-born Dean Arne Fjellbu, one of the most persistent anti-Quislings, were arrested.

In addition, the Germans have taken into custody Einar Amdhal, General Secretary of the Mission Society, and have instructed all members of the organization's board to report regularly at Oslo police headquarters. The mission is Norway's largest free church society.

A total of 31 Norwegian clergymen have been interned or imprisoned thus far by the Germans, among them Bishop Eivind Berggrav, Primate of the State Lutheran Church. At the same time, 81 pastors have been expelled from their parishes and ordered to take up residence in Lillehammer, where they are forbidden to preach or hold services.

Other recent repressive measures include the forcing of political prisoners to work on fortifications the Germans have been building at strategic points along the Norwegian coast, and threats to cut off all food shipments from the Reich. Norwegian circles in London say the halting of such shipments would result in an acute food shortage.

Resistance:

London military circles report, according to a British radiocast recorded by CBS, that Norwegian resistance has increased materially in the past few weeks.

"Sabotage has reached such a pitch that the Germans have been forced to place troops in charge of working parties in factories, freight yards, bridges, wharves, and storehouses," the radiocast said.

The Overseas News Agency said in a Stockholm dispatch that Norwegian youths who fled into the hills to escape Premier Vidkung Quisling's draft for German labor service had formed self-defense units and are waging guerrilla warfare against enemy outposts.

And the Swedish Dagens Nyheter, in an article reported by the Office of War Information, said the recent sabotage of the Sanda Lake water-power project in Northern Norway had resulted in "a critical internal situation." The Dagens Nyheter thinks the Nazis soon may have to proclaim martial law in Norway.

Quislings Imprisoned

Meanwhile, scores of Quisling informers are being rounded up by patriots and imprisoned for future trial. Many have been shot and killed.

A large percentage of the 30,000 members of Quisling's Norwegian Nazi Party are said to be quitting the Party.

A typical case, according to the Associated Press, concerns Eilif Sandberg of Hoel, in Southeastern Norway. His farm is one of the largest in the country and he was one of the first members.

Realizing that Germany's defeat was drawing near, Mr. Sandberg recently decided to get out of the Party. His decision stirred bitter protests from his leaders. But Mr. Sandberg insisted, and finally the Party agreed to let him quit, provided he would pay 100,000 kroner.

Considers It Bargain

Underground dispatches say Mr. Sandberg considered the price a bargain and has made a one-third down payment.

Schools are carrying on bravely in the face of the grimmest sort of handicaps. In many sections children have missed at least 1½ years of schooling in the four years since the Nazis took over. The shortage of teachers and classroom facilities necessitates the average child's school day being limited to a couple of hours.

The Underground press, like the saboteurs and other resistance forces, has grown stronger as German pressure has increased. Thousands of editors and workers have been arrested, but still the newspapers continue to appear in huge volume.

Two Underground publications, Fri Fagbevegelse (Free Trade Unions) and the Kronken (the Chronicle), are leading a fight against a poll on anti-Russian sentiment which presumably is about to be undertaken by the Quisling regime.

The newspapers warn that if the Germans obtain a majority of ballots voicing disapproval of Russia they will force the Norwegians to participate in the war against the Red Army.

Planning:

According to the Overseas News Agency, the Norwegian Exile Government in London has set up plans calling for the removal of all Quisling adherents and suspected traitors from office as the first order of business for Norwegian authorities following the liberation of any part of Norwegian territory.

The second step, it is said, would be to set up semiofficial local councils which would administer localities until a constitutional body could be duly elected.

Prime Minister Johan Nygaardsvold declared in a recent statement that his Government was prepared to step in the moment the Germans were ousted, but that it had "no intention of making other political plans than to rid the country of everything the Germans and Quislings have introduced into our laws and into our administration. There will be no question of any constitutional changes. The goal will be to put the Constitution and municipal laws into force again."

Oslo Patriots Twit German 'Triumphs'

Recorded by CBS

London, July 14

Norwegian patriots in Oslo recently put up posters "in the red and yellow color of the Quisling party, with the inscription, 'Germany triumphs on all fronts—join Germany's victorious march ahead,'" the British Radio reported.

The radiocast added that "Norwegians, cheered by the capture of Cherbourg, Vitebsk, Orsha, Mogilev, and Zhlobin, smiled understandingly as they saw the poster on their way to work."

Portugal Now Has Ambassador in U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Dr. Joao Antonio D. Bianchi has become Portugal's first Ambassador to the United States, in a mutual elevation of legations to the rank of embassies, which he said "is a significant and gratifying proof of the ever closer relations existing between our countries."

Dr. Bianchi presented his credentials to President Roosevelt July 12. R. Henry Norweb was raised to the rank of American Ambassador at Lisbon last month.

Dr. Bianchi expressed neutral Portugal's desire to participate in an international solution of post-war problems. President Roosevelt told him, "I am sure that the cordial and friendly relations which have so long existed between Portugal and the United States will still serve our united efforts to build a better world."

Russians Speed Up Factory Restoration

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, July 14—Russian factories in liberated territories are being speedily restored, a Moscow broadcast reported.

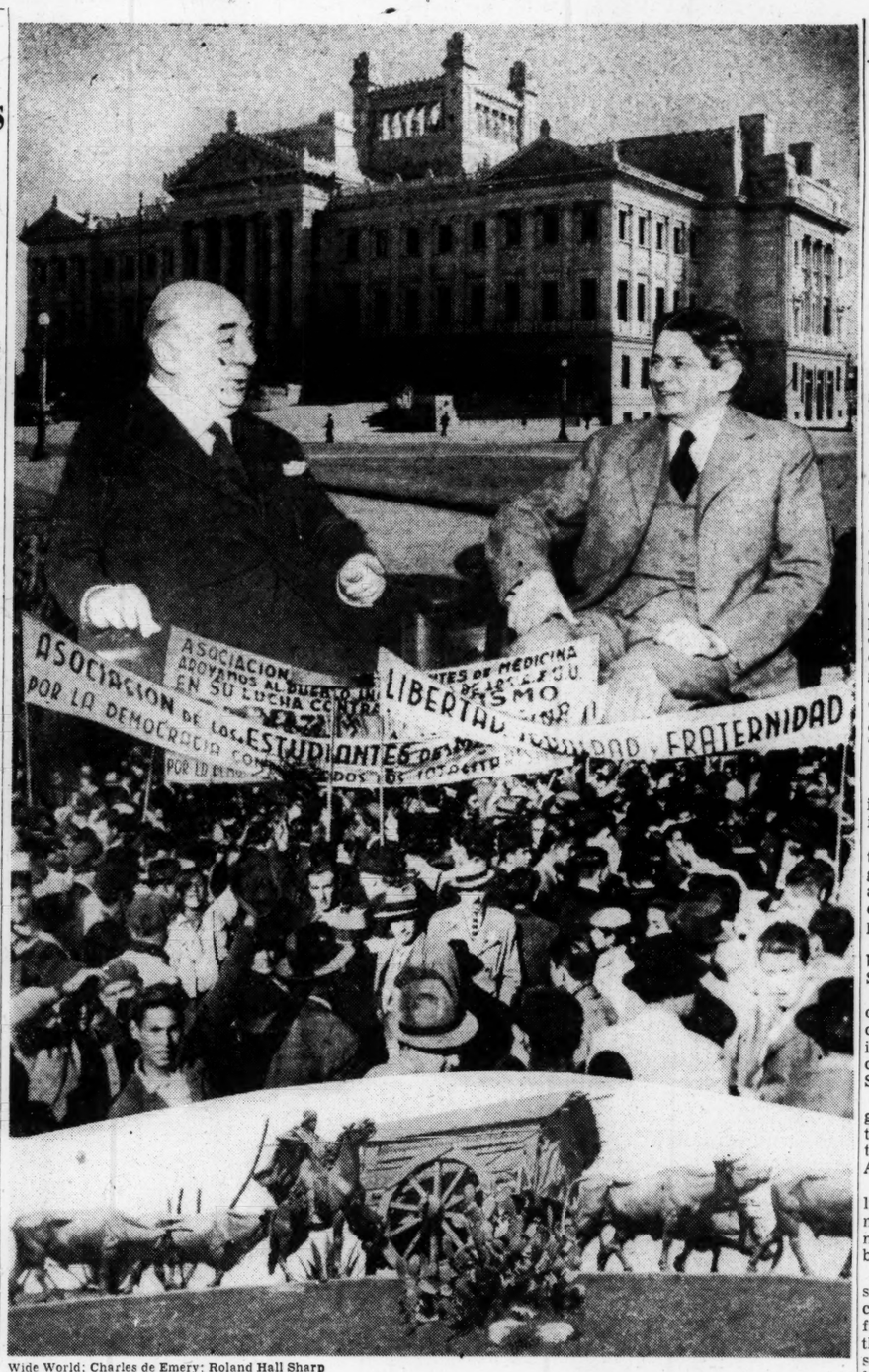
"The first thousand tons of piping for the oil industry have come through the gates of a pipe rolling factory at Mariupol in the Ukraine," Moscow said. "The plant was practically demolished by the Germans during their occupation of Mariupol, and was re-established in nine months.

In the Krivoi-Rog iron fields west of the Dnieper, "repaired mines" expect to have an output in July exceedin gthe one in June by 50 per cent, Moscow said.

Milk-Hungry Officers Hail New Cow at Attu

AN ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE, July 14 (AP) — Arrival of a four-star general wouldn't cause the excitement that a cow's arrival did at Attu.

Milk-hungry officers chipped in to buy bossie in the States and to have her shipped north. A new barn was waiting.



Wide World; Charles de Emery; Roland Hall Sharp

Uruguay: Bastion of Democracy Under Fascist Assault

Top: Uruguay's Congress building in Montevideo. It includes many fine marbles from the country's own quarries. Inset: Foreign Minister Alberto Guani, left, talking with President Amezaga. Crowd scene: An anti-Nazi manifestation in Montevideo during the period when Uruguay was breaking up Nazi fifth column. Bottom: Montevideo's life-size bronze monument to Uruguayan pioneers of covered-wagon days. Uruguay's course stands in contrast to Argentina across the river.

Army to Show Men Best Way To Meet Peace

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—The Army is undertaking an "educational advisory program" in overseas theaters to prepare soldiers for their return to civilian life, Maj. Jen. Joseph N. Dalton, Director of Personnel, Army Service Forces, has announced.

In a prepared address before the Committee for Economic Development, General Dalton told of the plans the Army has made for the inevitable return to civilian life, including separation centers where, within the next month or two, every man who is discharged from the service will be able to receive individual counsel on how best to adapt his war-acquired skills to civilian occupations.

"No plan," General Dalton said, can be successful, "if it does not reach the soldier before his last few days in the Army. Therefore, we are undertaking what we will call an educational advisory program in overseas theaters which will supplement the work of the separation centers."

He declared the Army has plans for overseas schools which will be developed as the combat situation permits. Military instruction will be reduced "to the minimum requirements of the mission, discipline and health. An extensive nonmilitary educational program . . . to give him training useful in civilian life ahead will be substituted.

"In addition to post and unit training, centrally located technical schools will be organized, staffed by qualified military personnel. In some cases, where practicable, contracts will be made with local civilian institutions."

Red Cross to Handle G. I. Return Requests

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The War Department has decided to discontinue transmitting to theater commanders requests for soldiers overseas to be returned to this country because of illness in the family or other emergency reason.

This action is necessary, the Department announced because of the strain imposed on communication facilities by military messages.

Henceforth, those making such a request will be asked to give it to the American Red Cross which, after an investigation, will make a recommendation through its own channels if it believes return of the soldier is necessary.

Inflation Spiral in Mexico Has Repercussion in the U. S.

MEXICO CITY, July 14 (AP)—Mexico, before the war a visitor's paradise, is a paradise lost now because of an inflation spiral which worries Washington and this capital alike.

Causes for the inflation, subject of a special report of the U. S. Commerce Department, are simple. More money is being spent in Mexico than ever before—and there are fewer goods to buy. Normal imports from Europe have been cut off, those from the United States are restricted, and there is no rationing. So more money competes for fewer products.

Visitors, foreign residents and Mexicans feel the pinch of higher prices. It is not so serious for foreigners, whose money generally is in dollars, but the Mexicans' situation is grave.

Many unionized workers have been given 15 per cent raises, and a Presidential decree last year gave all workers increases from 5 to 50 per cent. But the cost of living has gone up 150 per cent since 1940.

The average middle class Mexican used to spend about half his income for food, so he cannot cushion price increases by cutting other expenditures. He seldom had money for movies at from 40 to 80 cents, and thus is unable to cut out amusements when prices rise.

The Mexican tortillas, flat, unleavened cornmeal cakes he eats in place of bread, have doubled in cost. From two cents a pound to four. Rice which cost three cents a pound is now 12. Sugar prices have doubled.

Beans have gone up from four cents to nine cents. The worst skyrocket has been tomatoes, up from a cent a pound to 15 cents. Ham costs $1 a pound; steak 80 cents. Milk prices are up from eight cents to 18. Butter is 55 cents instead of 28. Oranges which were a cent each now cost four cents; pineapples have advanced from five to 30 cents.

The increase in the number of foreigners here—refugees, U. S. residents resting from the war and resident American businessmen—has driven up housing prices. Furnished houses in a fashionable section formerly cost $100 per month — now they are $300. Unfurnished houses or one and two-bedroom apartments which used to be $40 are now $80 or more.

Telephone companies are unable to obtain new equipment. If you want a telephone the companies won't even estimate when they can install a new one. You advertise and buy a contract at from $60 to $100 from somebody willing to sell. Many small stores which had installations have found it more profitable to sell them.

Mexico Enacts Old Military Ceremony

MEXICO CITY, July 14 (AP)—The ancient military ceremonial of Dismissal in Disgrace, unused in Mexico for more than 40 years, confronted Capt. Benito Castaneda Chavarria today as the outcome of a wild, single-handed attempt to overthrow the Government.

The traditional process of discharging a disgraced officer from his regiment prescribes he be stripped of his insignia before the officers and men. His sword is broken and the drums roll a muffled beat as he walks out of camp.

Only the personal appeal of his wife to President Camacho saved Captain Castaneda Chavarria from the capital sentence pronounced by a court martial.

Evidence before the court showed that the captain told his men it was necessary to seize the city of Puebla, about 75 miles southeast of here, and ordered them to take up arms. The loyal conscripts refused to follow him and notified his superiors, who seized him. He fired one bullet, which grazed a captain, before being subdued.

He was before a firing squad when the message arrived from the President commuting his sentence.

Lieutenant Yelled; Germans Came Out

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 14 (AP)—First Lieut. John W. Dumont, San Francisco, Calif., never called a hog in his life but he let loose a vocal blast the other day that brought nine Germans crawling from their foxholes in surrender.

Lieutenant Dumont went out looking for a sniper on Hill 192 outside St. Lo. He didn't find the sniper but he saw two Germans crawling from dugouts.

He began bawling to them to surrender and out came seven more.

"I began to wonder how I was going to handle so many when several American soldiers heard me from the other side of the hedge and came over to help out," he said.

Allied Ships Hover Near in Case of Need

Champions of democracy cheered by firm stand taken by Uruguay for freedom.

Uncensored South America
Twenty-fifth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Anyone who glances across Montevideo harbor to the outer river, where the shattered mud-bound hulk of the Nazi Graf von Spee is rusting away, can see that South America's most democratic country isn't going to be engulfed by aggressive fascists.

It is a rare day when the protective shape of an Allied warship does not move across the waters between Uruguay and Argentina.

From three to four major units of United Nations fleets would probably be within easy calling distance at all times, should anyone try to make trouble for Uruguay.

These are not military secrets. They are public knowledge in the essential strategy of a worldwide "peoples' war" against fascism.

Democratic Nation

For Uruguay towers above all its Latin American contemporaries in democratic stature.

This small country, wedged between a too-fascist Brazil and a going-fascist Argentina, is known and admired among world democrats as the center of highest promise in South America.

Conversely, Uruguay is too bright a light for the comfort of South American fascists.

It is through the open window of Uruguay's free press that fascist plottings have been exposed in Argentina, Paraguay, and other countries in the southern half of South America.

If this light could be extinguished, press darkness would settle over everything except the thin strip of Chile across the Andes.

Bolivia under its modified revolutionary program may return to more freedom of the press, but its news window needs much scrubbing.

As long as Uruguay remains stalwart and erect on the Atlantic coast, and Chile can be kept from falling under fascist influences on the Pacific, South America has small but vital buttresses for its long upward path of struggle toward popular rights.

Refreshing Experience

A traveler in South America these days emerges from the surcharged atmospheres of Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina into the freedom of Uruguay and Chile as he might come to the surface for deep gulps of fresh air after immersion in a swamp tingling with electric eels.

Uruguayans and Chileans know and cherish what they have as some of the freest peoples in a continent of dark oppressions and darker political hypocrisies.

One of the most refreshing experiences of travel through South America during the past six years has been to see the triumph of Uruguay's liberals after a temporary interlude of the Terra dictatorship.

Under former President Gabriel Terra in 1938, his propaganda artists rocked on their heels in their white and gold Army uniforms and assured visitors that Uruguay and Argentina were just about one country.

"We have the same traditions, the same culture, the same aspirations," they said to me.

At the time there was no particular wrench needed in adjusting this propaganda to the facts. But Uruguay for the moment was actually less democratic in its government than Argentina.

Wanted Democracy

Deep down, the Uruguayan people wanted real democracy. So do the Argentine people to this day.

Yet the two peoples are not as pea-in-the-pod-like as the Terra propagandists said. This fact became unmistakable as the world crisis developed.

At the darkest hour for world democracy, when France had gone down and the United States still slumbered in the thinning edges of an unrealistic neutral dream, Uruguayans spoke out courageously.

They had restored their own country to internal democracy. Even to strangers like myself they would talk freely on the streets of Montevideo about high politics.

They had cheered as the Graf von Spee went down to defeat off their own shores before the British Navy. Tars of the fleet later sat in sidewalk cafes as heroes in a home port.

When they decided to rout out the Nazi fifth column in their midst, they did not retain fascist forms of government themselves, as the Vargas regime has done in Brazil.

Cleaned House

Uruguay cleaned house on fascism of the domestic as well as the imported varieties.

The press is free, Congress functions, and the United Nations have no more loyal supporter—within the narrow range of Uruguayan powers and resources.

The country of which such fine things can be said is not even as large as the neighboring Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul. It is about the size of South Dakota.

There are only some 2,000,000 Uruguayans, compared with Argentina's 13,000,000, and Brazil's 45,000,000.

Every argument of caution that was advanced by Argentina's shapers of foreign policy to explain their "prudent neutrality" might have been used with more justification by Uruguay.

Instead, Uruguay's chubby and sharp-witted Foreign Minister Alberto Guani, now Vice-President, scorned subterfuge. He and his democratic team-mates have declared and maintained independence from Argentine pretensions to dominate Uruguayan affairs.

Dr. Guani's Position

Dr. Guani is puckish and not always respectful of the diplomatic amenities when confronted with actions he considers unworthy of respect. During the consultations of American Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro early in 1942, he sat diagonally across the table from Argentina's delegate, Dr. Enrique Ruiz-Guiñazú.

When the Argentine Foreign Minister rose to deliver a long speech full of verbiage and legal technicalities—anything to talk on and on without saying that Argentina had no intention of breaking with the Axis—Dr. Guani was seen to be aroused.

With sly side-glances at his equally aroused colleagues he picked up a newspaper and began reading. The bold headline he held so it could be seen by the Argentinian consisted in a blistering indictment by a Brazilian editor of Argentina's action the night before. Buenos Aires had tried to torpedo the conference.

Such Guani frankness, while of a kind native to the United States Congress, and, in more courteous language, to the British House of Commons, seldom breaks the smooth tenor of Pan American speech-sessions.

No doubt Dr. Guani saw beyond the immediate footwork of Argentina in early 1942, to the way that was being cleared for a fascist march.

Uruguay Under Pressure

Now that the Argentine Army has seized the Government and exposed plans for drilling fascism into the nation with external aggression as a possible goal, Uruguay is under increasing pressure.

Buenos Aires finds willing Quislings even in a country such as this. There are some pro-fascists in the Uruguayan Army, just as there are in other armies of Latin America.

Certain political forces also find it to their advantage to draw on Argentine support, including funds.

As for the Uruguayan people and their leaders, they are as stanchly democratic as any other in the Americas. Their very tolerance toward opposition is democratic.

The Brazilian regime, on the contrary, tolerates no opposition, either fascist or liberal.

While Uruguay is willing to grant political rights even to Communists, fascists, or other opponents of its national traditions, this nation can be quick and devisive in making the law felt by those who overstep.

National Reaction

The former Nazi fifth column overstepped so far that it brought down on its head a truly national reaction.

It was not a case, as in Brazil, of a dictatorial government routing Nazis and then making political propaganda out of this action.

There are authorities who say that the Nazi menace in Brazil, while serious, never reached the political importance attached to it by Vargas propagandists.

On the other hand, resistance to Nazis inside Brazil and on battlefields of Europe is seen as having served to cloak and excuse the basic fascism of many elements in the Vargas regime itself.

Uruguay finds in the Brazil of today, despite that country's slowness in restoring a free press and at least some measure of popular self-government, more support for its way of life than in Argentina.

Brazil, whose foreign policy is far more democratic than its domestic policy, collaborates with the United States in seeing that Uruguay does not go down under Argentine pressure.

Aim of Fascists

Uruguay is one of the buffer states between South America's two giants. The other intermediate countries where Argentinian and Brazilian diplomacy frequently clash, are Paraguay and Bolivia. Chile and Peru are more remote, but also more powerful.

The aim of Argentine fascists and their Uruguayan henchmen is to bring about situations inside the country that cannot be dealt with by Allied warships off shore.

This is an almost forlorn hope in Uruguay, because the fascists are far outnumbered.

Also, the Government of President Amezaga is alert and forewarned. He enjoys not only the assurance of military aid in case of assaults against Uruguayan freedom, but fullest diplomatic, intelligence, and economic assistance from the United States.

Under present conditions, these things do not all need to be formalized in treaties. Existing Pan American rules of general application for defense of the hemisphere are ample to protect Uruguay, or any other small democracy that might be menaced.

The alien Nazi fifth column no longer figures as a practical danger.

Argentina instead is working through various native channels. An obvious one is the nationalist movement in Uruguay, headed by Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera. Prominent in its directorate is Senator Victor Haedo.

A target of repeated attack is the building of naval and air bases with United States aid. Uruguay's position at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata divides the military control of that strategic waterway with Argentina. The shoreline of the two countries rolls back from the estuary on nearly equal, but opposite promontories.

Argentina Protests

For years the Argentine has risen to protest, with vigor, whenever Uruguay appeared to be letting United States or Brazilian armed forces gain a foothold across the river.

While naval vessels of the South Atlantic patrol put in at Uruguayan ports, there is no sizable traffic by Allied military planes, out of deference to Argentina.

Work, however, goes steadily ahead on commercial and even military air bases that could come in handy in case of untoward developments. Twenty-four miles from Montevideo is a new Panagra base with four magnificent runways, built by U. S. money.

Even so, Uruguay's future depends far more on the growth of democracy in South America, especially in Argentina and Brazil, than on warships or warplanes from up north.

Those weapons could drive back a bully. They cannot build South American peace. That requires North American statesmanship of consistent democratic effect among the large as well as small nations of South America.

Uruguay Stands Firm

Across the muddy estuary of the Rio de la Plata from Argentina lies the smallest country of South America—Uruguay. Yet this nation of only 2,000,000 people has consistently stood for democracy and the United Nations throughout the present world crisis. Argentine fascists are now exerting pressure on Uruguay. The accompanying article supplies details.

Small nation checks Nazi plots and pressure—Leading role played by free press.

Britain to Establish Temporary Refugee Camp in Tripolitania

LONDON, July 14 (ONA)—A temporary camp for 2,000 European refugees will be established in Tripolitania by the British Government, with the co-operation of the United States, the House of Commons was told by Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary.

Replying to a question, Mr. Eden said the Government, in view of the increasing number of refugees arriving from Europe, had been concerned to find a suitable place for their temporary accommodation in addition to those for whom arrangements already have been made.

Refugees in the Tripolitania camp will be housed there until it is possible to send them back to their countries of origin or to find other places of permanent residence. The United States, Mr. Eden said, is fully co-operating in questions of staff and maintenance.

Britain Seeks Help For Labor in Peace

LONDON, July 14 (Reuter)—The British Government is taking steps to insure a maximum 40-hour week and at least a two weeks' annual holiday for workers with full pay in the peace settlement.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Labor Minister, said in the House of Commons that the British Government in considering questions relating to the peace settlement would not fail to pay full regard to the part played by workers in the war effort.

He said he already had communicated to the House the declarations adopted by the international labor conference at Philadelphia in which certain fundamental principles of the social policy were formulated. He added that the British Government welcomed this declaration.

Nazis Take Parcels Of Allied Prisoners

ALGIERS, July 14 (AP)—A letter from a French prisoner to relatives in Algiers states that Germany is forcing some Allied war prisoners to share their parcels of clothing and foodstuffs with German needy.

The letter has been turned over to Henri Frenay, French Commissioner for War Prisoners, who plans to register a complaint with the Swiss Government, France's protecting power inside Germany.

The parcels are distributed through the International Red Cross. The letter was dispatched through Nazi censorship.

"Before Christmas a levy was made on my foodstuffs to help needy German civilians," the letter said. "So you see I need more parcels than ever to meet this double purpose."

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,376,900
1944 volume to date	145,811,522
1943 volume to date	180,592,962

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday 56.3	Prev. day 56.4
Month ago 54.5	Year ago 52.9
1944 high 56.4	1944 low 49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	63	62¾	63	+ ½
Acme Steel 3	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	
Adams Exp .15e	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¾
Air Reduction 1a	13	42⅝	42¼	42½	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	61	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	569	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	81	24¾	24	24	— ⅛
Allegany pr pf	6	58⅜	58	58	+ ⅛
Alleg LudSt .70e	2	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾ag	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	10	152½	151¾	152½	+2
Allied Mills 2a	8	31	30¾	31	
Allied Strs 1	8	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	11	39	38¾	39	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem ½e	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Amal Lea	12	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 2¼e	5	109¼	108½	109⅛	— ⅛
Am AgChDel 1.20	4	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅜
Am Airlines 1½g	11	74¾	73½	74¾	+1⅛
Am Bk Note .60e	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf3 †	10	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
Am Bosch ½e	15	18¼	17½	17½	— ⅞
Am Brake Sh ¾e	3	43¾	43½	43½	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	67	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
Am Can 3	13	95¼	93½	93⅝	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	50	182½	182½	182½	— ½
Am Car&Fdy 4g	97	42⅜	40⅝	42	+1⅝
Am Car&F pf3½e	3	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ¾
Am Chain & C 2	5	21⅜	27⅛	27⅛	
Am Chicle 4a †	21	118½	118	118	—1¼
Am Crystal Sugar	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	70	103	102¾	103	— ½
Am Distil	6	27¼	27	27	— ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
Am Eurcpean ½e	7	10	10	10	
Am Export L 2	13	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Am&FP $6 pf 3k	2	83½	83	83	—1⅝
Am&FPS7pf3½k	3	93	91½	91½	—1½
Am&FP 2pf	7	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ½
Am Haw SS 1½e	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Am Hide & Leath	4	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	•2	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ¼
Am Ice	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Am Internat .20e	2	9¾	9¼	9¼	
Am Invest III .60	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive¼e	88	19⅞	19¼	19¾	+ ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	3	93½	93	93	— ½
Am M&Fdy .80	5	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
Am M&Met ½e	3	12¾	12	12	— ¼
Am Metal ½e	7	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	10	123	123	123	
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	100	36½	36½	36½	— ½
Am Pow & Lt	14	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	10	50¾	49½	49¾	— ¾
Am P&L $5 pf	6	46¾	46¼	46⅜	— ⅛
Am Rad&StS .20e	55	12⅛	12	12	
Am R Mill .40e	27	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am RollMpf4½ 135		75	74¾	74¾	— ¾
Am Seating	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	60	30½	30⅛	30½	
Am Smelt & R 2	5	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	200	160	159¾	160	
Am Snuff 1.80e	2	45	45	45	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	28	26⅞	26⅛	26¾	+ ⅜
Am Stores ¾ae	4	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ⅜
Am Stove .90e	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	2	45	44⅝	45	
Am Sugar pf 7	2	127¼	127¼	127¼	+ 1½
Am Sum Tob 1e	1	30	30	30	— ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	22	162¼	162¾	163	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	6	75	74¾	75	+1¼
Am Tob B 3a	10	75	74½	75	+ ¾
Am Tob pf 6	130	152	151½	151½	+ ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½e	14	13⅛	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
Am Viscose 1½e	9	46¾	46½	46¾	— ¾
Am Viscose pf 5	1	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
Am Wat Wks	40	8⅝	8½	8¾	
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	96	96	96	+ ½
Am Woolen	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Ann Wool pf 4k	2	86¾	86	86¼	
A Zinc L & S	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Anaconda Cop 1e	27	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
AnaconW&C½e	170	33	32⅝	33	+ ¼
Anchor H-G .30e	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
APW Paper	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅜
Armour & Co	67	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	2	94½	94½	94½	+ ¼
Armstrong Cork½e	7	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅜
Artloom Corp .20e	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Assd DryGoods3¼e	12	17⅛	17	17	
Assd D Gds1pf6 †	30	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	90	100¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
Assn In pf cld 5 †	20	108	108	108	
Atch T&SF 4½e	22	70¾	70¼	70¾	+ ¼
Atch T & S pf 5	8	96⅛	96	96⅛	+ ⅜
Atl Coast L 1½e	11	41½	41	41¼	— ¼
Atl Refining ½e	4	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ¼
Atl Ref pf 4 †	20	112½	112½	112½	
Atlas Corp ¼e	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	55	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
Atlas Powd1¾e	180	59½	59½	59½	
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	20	118	117¾	118	+1
Atlas Tack .80e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	3	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Aviation Corp .10e	41	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Baldwin Locc ct ¾e	159	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	62	9²⅛	9½	9³⅛	
Balt & Ohio pf	16	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
Bang&A pf6½k †	30	84	84	84	— ⅛
Barber Asph	4	14¾	14	14¼	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	20	49	49	49	+1
Barnsdall Oil .60	8	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks 3e	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Beat Cr pf 4½ †	30	106¾	106½	106¾	+ ⅜
Beech Aircr 1g	7	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	2	12⅝	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr 1e	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
Bendix Aviat 1½e	13	42⅜	42	42⅛	— ⅜
Benef Ind Ln .60e	6	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅜
Best Foods 1e	19	20⅛	19⅞	20	
Beth Steel 3e	16	65½	65⅛	65¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	3	126¼	126¼	126¼	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	3	47½	47⅛	47½	+ ⅜
Black&Decker1.60	3	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .30e	18	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
Bliss&Laugh ½e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Bloom'dale.675e†	10	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Blumenthal pf7	20	104½	104½	104½	July13
Boeing Airplane 1e	11	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Bohn Strs 2	1	41½	41½	41½	— ¾
BohmAl&Br 1⅛e	2	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ¼
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	51½	51½	51½	— ½
Borden Co .80e	13	32¼	33	33	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	41¾	41½	41½	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	3	6½	6¼	6¼	
Braniff Airw .60	21	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	12	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	9	37½	37⅜	37½	
Briggs & Strat 3	1	50	50	50	
Brklyn Un Gas ¾e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	8	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
Budd Mfg	105	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg pf	20	185	185	185	—5
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	40	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
Budd Wheel ¾ae	47	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
Bullard Co ½e	10	19¼	18⅞	19	— ¼
Bulova Watch 2	2	41¼	40⅞	41¼	+ ¼
Burling Mills .80e	8	32½	32½	32⅜	+ ⅛
Burr AdMach .40e	21	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	11	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Bus & E III A 1e	4	16⅝	16½	16½	— ½
Bus & E III A pf	2	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .30e	3	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
Butte C & Z ¾ag	8	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ¾e	5	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ¼
Byers pf 7	40	86	86	86	+1¾
Byron Jackson ½e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ½
Calif Pack 1½	3	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ¼
Calif P pf 2½ †	50	54¾	54½	54¾	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	9	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
Calumet&Hec .40e	9	9	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ½e	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
Can Dry GAle ½e	3	29⅝	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
Can South Ry 3 †	10	41	41	41	—1
Canad Pacific h½e	42	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	51½	50½	50½	— ½
Capro C & O 5 †	90	112¼	111¾	111¾	— ½
Carpenter Stl 1¼e	1	31	31	31	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .20	1	5½	5½	5½	
Case JI Co ¾ae	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Case (JI) pf 7 †	20	145	145	145	+1½
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅝
Celanese Cp 1-35f	5	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅜
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	99⅛	99	99⅛	— ⅛
Celotex Corp ½e	6	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	20	08½	18⅜	18½	+ ½
Cent Aguirre 1½e	7	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry 9		4¼	4¼	4¼	
Cent R R N J	1	10½	10½	10½	
Cerro de Pas 2½e	5	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	125	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Certain-teed6pf	2030	100	98	100	+5
Champ Pap&F 1½e	3	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
Champ P&F pf6 †	10	114	114	114	
Checker Cab	5	43	42½	43	— ½
Ches Corp Va .80	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	42	47	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅛
Chi & E III 1½g	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Chi & E III A 1e	4	16⅝	16½	16½	— ½
Chi Grt West	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 1⅞k	3	24¼	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or .30e	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
Chi No West	95	28⅞	27¾	28¼	—1

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi No West pf	205	64⅞	64⅛	64¼	— ½
Chi Pneu Tool 2	11	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¼
Chi PT ppf2½ †	40	53	53	53	— ⅜
Chi Yellow Cab 1	2	17¼	16½	16½	—1½
Childs Co	4	3	3	3	
Chrysler Corp 1¼e	20	96⅜	96	96¼	— ¼
City I&F 1.20	2	23	23	23	
City I&F pf6½ †	30	106	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅛
City Invest †	10	65	65	65	
City Stores	8	10⁻	10	10	
Clark Equip 1½e	6	47½	47	47	+1
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	8	36½	36	36	— ¼
Cluet Peab 1e	5	39	39	39	— ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	2	139½	139½	139½	— 2
Coca-Cola A 3 †	17(	61	60	60¾	—1¼
Colgate-Plm ½aa	15	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	60	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Collins & Aik ½e	4	35	35	35	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	4	19⅜	19	19	— ½
Col & South †	100	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Col & South 2pf †	1	21	21	21	
ColumB'castA.80e	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
ColumB'castB.80e	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	281	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	83	82⅝	82⅝	— ¼
Coml Credit 2	9	42¼	42	42¼	— ¼
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	37	49¾	49½	49¾	
Coml Solvents .30e	22	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	35	27	26¾	26⅝	— ⅜
Com'with&South	284	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Com & So pf 2½k	8	65¼	65½	65½	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ⅜e	1	19¼	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	7	27	26⅞	27	
Consol Cigar 1e	2	28½	28	28	— ½
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	40	97	97	97	
Cons Coppers .20g	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	35	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ¼
Cons Edis pf 5	1	107	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Cons Film pf ½k	7	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
ConsLaundries .35e	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	12	31	30¾	30⅞	
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
Cons Vultee 1½e	16	15	14¾	14⅞	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	61	16⅜	15¼	16⅛	+ ¼
ConsumP pf4½ †	20	106½	106½	106½	
Container Corp¾ae	2	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Cont Bak ½ae	34	9¼	9	9⅛	
Cont Can ⅓e	2	42	42	42	
Cont Diam F .30e	3	12¼	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	7	46	45⅞	46	+ ¼
Cont Motors .30e	37	8	7⅞	8	
Cont Oil Del .60e	9	32	31¾	32	
Cont Steel ⅓ae	1	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess.1	2	18¼	19¼	18¼	
Cooper Bess pf3 †	100	45½	45	45	
CopperweldSt .80	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
CorwdSt pf2½ †	10	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †	70	50	49⅝	50	
Corn Prod 2.60	8	59¾	59¼	59¾	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	100	183	183	183	—1
Cornell-D E .40e	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	12	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
Cov Interna †	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	38	15¾	15¼	15½	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1½	2	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
Crosley Corp ⅛ae	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Crown Cork ⅓e	2	38⅛	37½	37½	— ½
Crown Zeller 1	8	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	10	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
Crucible Steel 3g	6	36⅛	35⅝	36	
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	81	81	81	
Cuba R R pf	220	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	16	16¾	16½	16½	
Cudahy Packing	8	26¼	26	26¼	
Cuneo Press 1½	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	54	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	110	135½	133½	133½	—4
Curtis Pub pf3a	12	55½	54½	54½	+ ½
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	23	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1e	9	17⅜	17¼	17½	— ⅛
Cushman's 7pf7 †	10	115	115	115	
Cutler-Ham .70e	4	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Davega Stores .30e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	14	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Deere & Co 2g	14	45½	45¼	45½	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	16	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	
Del Lack & West	18	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
Detroit Edi .90e	17	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	2	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
Diam Match 1½	1	31½	31½	31½	
Diam Match pf1½	1	40	40	40	
Diam T Motor ½e	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	4	33⅜	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup ⅛ae	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅜
Dixie C A 2½ †	50	45½	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	13	26¾	26½	26¾	— ¼
Douglas Airc 5g	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
Dow Chem 3	5	127¾	127¾	127¾	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1e	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Dunhill Int	5	5⅝	10½	10½	+ ¼
Duplan Corp .40e	2	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
du Pont de N 2½e	10	159⅜	159	159⅛	+ ⅜
Eagle PicnLd .30e	6	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	11	40¾	40½	40½	+ ⅜
Eastern R M .20e	3	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	167½	167	167	— ½
Eaton Mfg 3	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1e	5	44¾	44½	44¾	
Electric Boat ¾ae	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
El Power & Lt	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	87½	87½	87½	— ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	3	93½	93¼	93¼	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2	6	45½	45	45	—1¾
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
Endic-Johns pf 4 †	10	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	32	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	160	99	98½	98½	— ½
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	20	103½	103½	103½	
Equit Off Bldg	20	½	½	½	
Erie R R ½e	2	13	12⅞	13	
Erie R R pf 1e	32	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
Erie R R pf A 5	6	59¼	59	59¼	+ ⅝
EurekaVCleaner⅓e	46	11⅜	10⅞	11	+ ¼
Evans Prod ¼ae	6	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	36½	36	36	— ½
Exchange Buff ¼ae	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	7	41	41	41	
Fajardo Sugar 2	12	25⅜	24¾	25	— ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	18	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	3	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
Fed L&P pf 6 †	70	102½	102½	102½	
Fed Mng & Smelt	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul .55e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Fed MotTruck .40	6	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	6	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Ferro Enam ½pe	6	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅜
Fid P Ins 1.60a	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¾
Firestone 1⅓e	8	51	50⅝	50¾	— ¼
Firest T&R pf4½	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ⅜
First Nat Strs 2½	3	43	42½	42½	
Flintkote .30e	20	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf4½ †	10	107½	107½	107½	—1½
Florence Stove 2	6	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	9	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	40	50½	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	1	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler¼ae	2	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
FostWh6pf 1½ †	40	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	4	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅜
Fruehauf Tra .80e	3	42¼	42½	42½	+ ¼
Gabriel Co	27	6¾	6¼	6⅜	+ ½
Gair Robert .30g	18	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	16½	16½	16½	
Gamewell 1¼ae †	1760	46	42	46	+4½
Gar Wood Ind .40	24	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
Gen Am Inv pf 6	4	106	106	106	
GenAmTrans 1¼ae	4	49	48⅝	49	+ ⅜
Gen Baking .45e	10	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Gen Bronze .30e	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
Gen Cable	9	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
GenCable pf5½k†	130	100¾	99	100¾	+1¾
Gen Cable A	3	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Gen Cigar 1	2	29	29	29	
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	10	148	148	148	
Gen Elec 1.40	28	39¼	38⅞	39¼	+ ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	9	43	42⅝	42⅞	— ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	10	113	113	113	
Gen G & El A	8	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
Gen Motors 1½ae	46	65⅞	65⅜	65⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	2	129½	129	129	
Gen Out Ad ¼ae	9	12¼	12	12	
Gen Prec Eq 1	11	22⅜	22	22¼	
Gen PrintInk .20e	4	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Gen P Ink pf 6 †	30	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Gen Ry Signal ½ae	4	27½	27	27½	— ¼
Gen Real & Util	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen Refract .60e	9	24½	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
GenSCastpf4½k†	60	80¾	80	80¾	+ ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	2	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst ⅓e	3	30½	30	30⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	17	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	18	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	86	86	86	— ⅞
Gimbel Bros .65e	3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
Glidden Co .60e	6	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Gobel Adolf	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Gcebel Brew .20	3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Goid&Stk Tel 6 †	10	106½	106½	106½	+1½
Goodrich BF 1e	10	54	52⅞	53⅞	+ ⅝
Goodrich B F pf 5	1

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5	5⅜
American Barge Line Co	12⅛	13¼
American Hardware Co	28⅛	31⅛
American Manufacturing	43¾	47¾
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	...
American Optical Co	31¾	33
American Wringer Co	10¼	11⅛
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	78¾	...
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	4⅛
Arlington Mills	49¼	52½
Art Metal Construction	24	25¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	30¼	32¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅞	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24	26¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	...
Bendix Home Appliance	9¼	10
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18⅝	20¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	78¾	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	...
Boston Wharf Company	23⅞	25¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37¾	40½
Brown Co	1.90	2.20
Brown Co pf	35¼	38
Campbell A S Co Inc	6⅝	7½
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¼	38
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅞	18¼
Colonial Stores	19⅛	20⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	45½	48¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28¼	30¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	29
Durez Plastic Chemical	66¼	70
Draper Corporation	74¾	77¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	157⅛	173⅛
Eastern Corporation	9⅞	10¾
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅝	21½
Exolon Co	10⅛	11⅝
Family Finance Inc	12⅛	13½
Family Finance pf A	25	27¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	46¾	49¾
Fruit of the Loom	35	37¾
General Fire Extinguisher	16½	18
General Machinery	21½	23⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅞	9⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	52	55
Graton & Knight Co	8⅞	9⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	85¾	89¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28½	31½
Great Northern Paper Co	35	37
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	60	...
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16¼	...
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	7⅞	8¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	31⅞	34¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	18⅞	20⅛
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅛	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	31	33¾
International Detrola	14	14⅞
Keith George E Co	60	...
Kendall Company	11⅛	12⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅞	22¾
Landers Frary & Clark	39⅜	39⅞
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7	7¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	112½	116½
Marathon Paper Mills	54¾	58
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61¼	64½
Merck & Co	40½	43½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	109	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	47¼	50½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	68¼	...
†Metal & Thermit Corp	22⅜	24⅞
Millers Falls Company	9¼	10½
*Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¾	9⅜
Nashawene Mills	19¼	20¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	75	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	38¼	41¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	82¼	86¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅜	32⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	14⅞	15⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	63¼	67¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	74¾	78
Nicholson File Company	35½	38
Nonquitt Mills	34	37
Ohio Finance	9⅛	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	40¾	43¾
Parker Appliance	11⅜	12⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	69	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	46¾	49¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	34	36
Rochester Telephone	14⅞	15⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	14	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	59¾	...
Sanford Mills	45¾	48¾
Submarine Signal Co	37½	40
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Time Incorporated	63	66
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅛	2½
United Elastic Corp	17⅝	19
U S Envelope Company	71¾	76¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	123	128
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	82	85¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103¼	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29⅜	31⅜
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅜	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	36¾	39¾
Warren Bros Class C	12⅜	13¾
*West Point Manufacturing	44	47
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12¼	13⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	135½	143½
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	51½	54
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34	36
Agricultural (3a)	73½	77
American Alliance (1a)	22½	24½
American Casualty Co	11⅜	12⅞
American Equitable (1)	17⅛	18⅝
American Insur Newark (1½a)	15¼	16½
American Re-Insurance (2)	51	54
American Reserve	14¼	15¾
American Surety (2½)	57	59½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6½	7½
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81	86
Boston (16a)	580	610
Camden Fire (1)	20⅝	22⅛
City of New York (1½e)	16¾	18¾
Connecticut General Life (1a)	49¼	51¼
Continental Casualty 1.20a)	39	41½
Federal (1.40)	46½	50
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	62¾	66¾
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	85½	89½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12½	13⅝
Franklin Fire (1)	26	28
General Reinsurance (2)	48½	51½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	44¼	46¾
Globe & Republic (1½)	8¼	9⅜
Great American Insur (1.20)	29¼	31
Hanover (1.20)	28¼	30¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	96½	101
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¼	46¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	28⅜	30⅛
Homestead (½e)	13¾	...
Insurance Co No Amer (2½a)	86¼	88¾
Jersey Insurance New York	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8¼	9
Maryland Casualty	7⅞	8⅝
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	69	72½
Merchants&MfrsofNewYork (.40)	6⅞	7¼
MerchantsFireAssociation (1½a)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	61½	64½
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅝	7¼
National Union (3a)	169	179
New Amsterdam Cas (½e)	25¾	27¾
New Brunswick (1½)	28¼	30¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¼	47¼
North River (1)	24¼	25
Northeast Insurance	5⅞	6⅝
Northern (3a)	91	95½
Pacific Fire (5)	99½	101½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅜	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	83½	87½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅞	36⅜
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.075e)	4⅜	6½
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27½	29½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	24¾
St Paul Fire & Marine	70¼	73¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	35⅞	37⅞
Springfield (4½a)	115½	121
Standard Accident	60	63¾
Travelers (16)	461	482
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	37⅜	39⅜
United States Fire (2)	47½	50¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	33½	35⅝

a—also extra or extras. e—paid last year. c—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	7.13	7.75
Amerex Holding	27.875	29.75
American Business Shares	3.86	4.23
Axe Houghton Fund	15.47	16.63
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.67	105.91
Boston Fund	18.49	19.88
Broad Street Investing	30.15	32.59
Bullock Fund	16.20	17.76
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.95
Century Shares Trust	28.85	31.03
Chemical Fund	9.96	10.78
Christiana Securities Co	2665.00	2765.00
Commodity Corp	9.31	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	41.75	44.75
Dividend Shares	1.32	1.45
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	22.13	23.77
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.68	14.69
Equitable Invest Corp	...	...
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.25	42.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.76	21.28
Fund Investors Inc	24.66	26.37
General Capital	35.16	37.81
General Investors Trust	5.57	6.00
Group Sec Inc, Fully Adm Sh	7.31	8.04
Group Sec Inc, Railroad Sh	3.77	4.16

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Auto Leaders Hear Plan For Reconversion

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Top-ranking automobile makers set out today to make plans for partial resumption of passenger car production after the German collapse.

The War Production Board was ready for the group—nine pre-war manufacturers making up its automobile advisory committee—with its "blue order" reconversion plan.

Intended to be set in operation some time after "X-day," the unknown date of Nazi defeat, the "blue order" would speed reconversion by having orders for parts and materials placed in advance.

Meanwhile the Senate Small Business Committee proposed a program for giving smaller manufacturing plants a "head start" in reconversion from war to civilian production.

The report recommended "modernization and vigorous enforcement of anti-monopoly legislation" and the maximum utilization of small business in the post-war period.

The committee, headed by Senator Murray (D) of Montana, has held extensive hearings on problems of small business and previously had recommended various legislation.

It proposed that the Smaller War Plants Corporation be made independent of the War Production Board and be given representation on all major Government committees dealing with reconversion.

The WPB "blue orders" would not be filled until the curtailment of war production enabled it to give the go-ahead signal.

Many priority and other controls probably will continue in force after a partial resumption of passenger car production is possible, but the placing of "blue orders" would get much of the paper work out of the way in advance.

Each motor car manufacturer is being asked to estimate the number of cars he would have to produce daily in order to make possible a resumption of peacetime activity.

Production of 2,000,000 cars a year has been suggested. This would be about two-thirds of 1939 production.

	Bid	Asked
Group Sec Inc, Steel Sh	4.64	5.11
Incorporated Investors Tr	23.32	25.08
Institutional Sec: Bank Gr	.92	1.02
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	29.39		S-1		28.21
B-2	32.17		S-2		14.92
B-3	20.24		S-3		11.78
B-4	11.62		S-4		5.48
K-1	20.13		K-2		23.95
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	99.30				
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	42.30				
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.07	9.97			
Maryland Fund	4.70	5.30			
Mass Invest Tr	22.54	24.24			
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.26	12.11			
Mutual Invest	11.75	12.85			
Nation Wide Voting	1.36	1.50			
New England Fund	13.30	14.33			
New York Stocks					
Automobiles	6.95	7.68			
Railroads	5.84	6.43			
Railroad Equip	7.69	8.46			
Steel	6.60	7.27			
Plymouth Fund Inc	.54	.59			
Putnam Fund	14.41	15.49			
Quarterly Income Shares	7.00	7.65			
Railway & Light Sec	15.875	17.25			
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	...			
Repub Invest Fund	3.67	4.04			
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.85	96.77			
Spencer Trask Fund	15.41	16.41			
State Street Invest	43.53	46.78			
Trusteed Industry Shares	.77	.87			
Wellington Fund	17.28	18.98			

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.50	7.25
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.83	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.97	....
Diversified Tr C	3.85	....
Diversified Tr D	5.90	6.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.50
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.99	5.76
Nation Wide Sec	4.00	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.18	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.89	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.79	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.45	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.50	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.90	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.85	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.875	3.25
First Boston Corp	33.75	35.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Bosto Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	...
First National (2)	50¾	53¼
Merchants National (12)	320	335
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	...
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	25	27¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	...
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	274	...
United States Trust (50)	91½	103¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	163⅜	177⅛
Webster & Atlas (2)	58	62

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

July Wheat

	High	Low	Close	Pr.Cl.
Chicago	1.57⅞	1.57	1.57⅛	1.57¼
Minneapolis	1.59⅛	1.58¼	1.58½	1.58½
Kansas City	1.49½	1.49⅛	1.49⅛	1.49⅜

Sept. Wheat

Chicago	1.57¾	1.57⅛	1.57¼	1.57½
Minneapolis	1.54⅞	1.53½	1.53⅝	1.54⅛
Kansas City	1.50⅝	1.50¼	1.50⅜	1.50⅝

December Wheat

Chicago	1.59½	1.59	1.59⅛	1.59¼
Minneapolis	1.55¼	1.54½	1.54⅝	1.54⅝
Minneapolis	1.55¼	1.54½	1.54⅝	1.54⅝
Kansas City	1.53¼	1.52⅛	1.52⅛	1.52⅛

July Oats

Chicago	78	77⅜	77½	77⅜
Minneapolis	74	74	74	74

Rye, Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July	1.14⅛	1.14¼	1.13¼	1.13¼	1.14⅜
Sept.	1.14¼	1.14⅜	1.13⅜	1.13⅝	1.14½
Dec.	1.16⅛	1.16⅛	1.15½	1.15½	1.16½
May	1.18¾	1.18⅞	1.17⅝	1.17¾	1.18⅞

Barley, Chicago

July	1.27⅜	1.27½	1.26½	1.26½	1.27¼
Sept.	1.15⅜	1.15⅜	1.15	1.15	1.15½
Dec.	1.15⅛	1.15⅜	1.15⅛	1.15⅛	1.15½

Wool

Grease

July	....	....	....	93.5n	93.5
October	....	....	....	90.2n	90.2
December	....	....	....	90.0b	90.2
March	....	....	....	89.3b	89.3
May	....	....	....	88.0n	85.0

Tops

July	....	....	....	134.0b	134.0
October	130.0	130.0	130.0	129.7b	129.5
December	126.0	126.0	125.8	125.3b	125.8
March	121.0	121.0	121.0	120.7b	121.0
May	1189	118.9	118.6	118.7b	118.5

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

July	22.28	22.28	22.18	22.25	22.36
October	21.72	21.73	21.63	21.63	21.74
December	21.55	21.57	21.45	21.48	21.57
March	21.39	21.41	21.29	21.33	21.41
May	21.22	21.24	21.10	21.13	21.25

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

Nov.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.43

Eggs

Oct.	40.50	40.70	40.45	40.60	40.45
Nov.	....	....	....	40.75N	40.75
Dec.	40.50	40.65	40.45	40.60	40.55

Potatoes

Nov.	....	....	....	2.99N	2.99

N—Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Conferees Prepared to Adopt International Monetary Fund

Continued from Page 1

ject to ratification by the respective governments, after approval by delegations representing 65 per cent of the quotas. Ratification by the home governments can come quite quickly except in the United States, where Congress is unlikely to act for at least a year. But ratification by the British Parliament, for example, would be easy as soon as the British Government accepts the plan.

Some delegates have come to Bretton Woods with full power to ratify on the spot. On the other hand some countries like Norway could join the fund only provisionally until their parliamentary bodies could again meet, after the defeat of the Germans.

No date has been set on which the fund would start work. Few delegations want such a date set. Some are from countries still partly occupied by the enemy. Furthermore, there is general feeling that wartime controls over exchange and trade may have to be retained for some time after the war, and the fund could not become operative in currencies under such controls, for it is a part of the plan that member countries cannot, in holding their currencies steady, use any measures which would restrict international transactions on current account.

Meantime discussions on the proposed international reconstruction bank are now well under way. Among the points generally accepted is that the bank will not handle loans which can be privately placed, and that the bank will make loans only for productive purposes and only to the extent that borrowing countries need such long-term funds for imports. No loans would be made by the proposed bank to any country for the purchase of goods or labor available in its own country without imports.

There is disagreement on many minor points, as there was in the case of the fund. For instance, some delegates want to have the agency called an "association" instead of a bank. A more important question is whether the bank, in raising funds to loan to member countries, shall issue guaranteed securities of that country or its own debentures.

Problems of Monetary Parley Outlined in Layman's Terms

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 14 (AP)—Here are some questions and answers that may help you understand the United Nations Monetary Conference:

Question. What is the conference doing?

Answer. It is trying for agreement among representatives of 44 united and associated nations on two plans to promote and maintain world trade during and after the difficult reconstruction era that will follow the war.

Q. What are these plans?

A. One is for an international monetary fund, the other for a world bank.

Q. If agreements are reached here does that mean both plans will go into effect immediately?

A. No. None of the actions here are binding on any country. Each government must make its own decision. In Washington, for example, legislation is not even expected to be introduced for several months, possibly not until the new Congress assembles in January. At least six months probably will elapse before hearings are completed.

Q. How much would these plans cost the United States?

A. "Cost" is not quite the word. As presently drawn the plans would call for this country to invest something over six billion dollars, or little more than one-third of the total subscriptions to both institutions.

Q. What is the monetary fund?

A. It is a proposed pool of some eight billion of gold and the various currencies of all member countries. The amount subscribed by each country is called its "quota" and is based on various economic factors.

Q. What would the fund do?

A. Two things chiefly. First, it would help stabilize the exchange rates of the world's currencies; second, it would provide a pool of foreign money (foreign exchange) which countries could purchase when their balances of payments are temporarily disturbed.

Q. What is meant by balances of payments?

A. This is the balance between the payments a country receives for its goods and services it buys from them.

Q. Does that mean that every country must buy as much abroad as it sells?

A. No. For example, American tourists going to France take dollars with them and get francs, thus spending dollars there just as though we had imported goods from France. Those dollars then can be bought for francs by Frenchmen who want to buy something in this country.

Q. Are our exports and American tourists the only way foreigners can get dollars?

A. No. They can provide services, such as shipping, or they can borrow money here.

Q. Why is the balance of payments important?

A. Because when there is an unbalance a currency may fall in value, or "depreciate." Thus if Frenchmen wanted to buy more goods here but could find only a few dollars to buy with francs, they would be willing to pay more francs for each dollar available, and this would mean that the franc was worth less dollars—or its exchange rate would have depreciated.

Q. But what happens then?

A. When that continues the French Government might step in and say "we can't have our money failing in value, so we'll put exchange control on dollars and by rationing dollars to Frenchmen we'll only let $500,000 worth of American goods come into our country this year instead of the $1,000,000 we imported last year."

Q. What does that mean to us?

A. Simply that we've lost a market for $500,000 worth of our goods, and when markets disappear depressions follow.

Q. But how will the fund fit into that picture?

A. When foreign exchange becomes scarce in some particular country, as dollars in France, France would go to the fund, put up its francs and buy dollars to tide itself over the critical period.

Q. Could that go on indefinitely?

A. No. That would only make matters worse at some day of reckoning.

Q. What is done?

A. That's where the quotas come in. A country would be permitted to use only a portion of its quota in any one year, and because continued purchases might make some currencies scarce in the fund it would have to buy back its own currency with other foreign exchange or with gold as soon as its balance of payments position improved.

Q. How would that be brought about?

A. There are a number of ways—by selling more of its own goods and services, by lowering the prices of its goods, by buying less securities from abroad or selling more of its own securities to foreigners.

Q. What is the world bank?

A. It may not be called a bank at all but something like an international guarantee and investment association or a reconstruction and development corporation.

Q. Why?

A. To get away from the common conception of a bank as an institution that accepts deposits and makes loans for 30, 60 or 90 days.

Q. Wouldn't the bank operate like that?

A. No. Each country would be assigned a quota as a part of a total capital of ten billion dollars. However, it would put up only 20 per cent of that quota with the bank itself, keeping the remainder at home as a reserve to guarantee the loans of the bank.

Q. What is the purpose of the bank?

A. To help those countries with damage so great from the war that it will require many hundreds of millions to pay for the repairs and to aid other undeveloped nations in expanding their resources. Ordinarily these undertakings would involve some degree of risk.

Q. How would the bank help?

A. It could lend up to two billion itself, but for the most part it would simply guarantee international loans which were made privately. The bank's guarantee plus the guarantee of the borrowing government would reduce one risk of the private lenders and make it safe for them to put up the money.

Q. What if the loan were defaulted?

A. If a country were to default each country would bear a proportionate share of the loss up to the amount that each country had put into the bank; that would spread any losses among all the participating nations.

Q. Will individuals be able to borrow from the bank?

A. No. It will make loans and guarantee loans only to and through governments.

Q. Suppose an American had a factory in Europe that was destroyed by the war?

A. He could go to the government of that country and ask it to request the bank for a loan, with the understanding that the country itself would guarantee payment.

Q. How soon would the loans have to be repaid?

A. That would depend on many factors, but because they would be dealing only with reconstruction and development projects the bulk of them probably would run up to 30 years, a few for as long as a half-century.

Q. What of the interest rate?

A. One purpose of the bank is to provide capital at "reasonable" rates.

Q. Will it compete with private banks?

A. No loan will be made or guaranteed by the bank if private or governmental banks will make it on reasonable terms. The bank must, in addition, be satisfied that the loan will increase the productivity of the borrowing country and thereby enable it to pay back the money.

Q. Will the world bank make profits?

A. Not in the usual sense, but by charging a commission for guaranteeing loans and adding a service charge to the interest rate on its own loans it will build up its own reserves.

Q. Who will run the monetary fund and the bank?

A. Boards of directors for each institution, elected by the various countries. The directors would vote on the basis of the quotas they represent, thus the United States would have the greatest votes of any one nation.

Q. Where would the home offices be located?

A. That hasn't been decided yet, but probably somewhere in this country.

Joins 'Ad' Agency

Fay

Jeanne Martinez Ambuter

Formerly assistant advertising manager of the Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass., who has joined Alley & Richards, advertising agency. Long active in Boston radio and advertising circles, Jeanne Ambuter began her career in New Orleans where she owned and operated station WOWL. Later she went with McCann-Erickson and then with Screen Broadcasts and Motion Picture Advertising Company.

S. O. N. J. Sues For Return Of Patents

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Asking return from the alien property custodian of patents that originally cost about $35,000,000, the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) filed suit in federal district court seeking an injunction to prevent the custodian from dissipating what it called the company's property.

The alien property custodian seized last May 24 control of a large number of patents, some of which Standard said it bought 15 years ago from the German dye trust, I. G. Farbenindustrie.

Some of the patents relate to the manufacture of aviation gasoline, synthetic rubber and synthetic tuluol which is used in the manufacture of the explosive, TNT, Standard said.

Confiscated Property

Eugene Holman, new president of Standard, said in a statement the APC "has confiscated valuable property belonging to American citizens, property in which many American companies have invested huge sums in patent licenses and development work."

James Markham, alien property custodian, in seizing the patents and shares in three research and engineering companies in which Farben at one time had an admitted interest, said he had concluded "that his vesting of the interest of I. G. Farben in the patents and shares took full and complete title because I. G. Farben owned them at the time of the vesting."

Mr. Holman, in his statement, declared Mr. Markham "has arbitrarily adopted a policy of granting free license under these patents, not limited to the war but for the full life of the patents—without waiting for court decision on ownership.

Without Precedent

"This practice is completely without precedent and without congressional authority," he asserted.

"In our opinion the practice disregards accepted principles of law and property rights."

Mr. Markham's order on May 24 covered 20 per cent of the outstanding stock of Standard Catalytic Co., 50 per cent of the outstanding stock of Jasco, Inc., and 25 per cent of the stock of hydrocarbon Synthesis Corp., about 675 patents and about 100 applications for patents.

At that time, Standard Oil declared it "has always maintained and still maintains that I. G. Farbenindustries has no interest in these properties and has had none since 1939."

Hearst Announces Total Stock Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Morgan Howard, treasurer of Hearst Publications, Inc., announced approximately 800,000 shares of class "A" stock of Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., had been tendered for sale in accordance with invitations sent to stockholders of the latter company in May. The price set was par, $25 a share.

While Hearst Publications, Inc., originally invited tenders of only 600,000 shares of Heart Consolidated Publications class "A" stock, the announcemnt said that excess funds above the $15,000,000 originally set aside to buy 600,000 shares made it possible for the company to buy an additional 130,000 shares. Therefore it will purchase all the stock offered by any stockholder who offered more than 225 shares.

Urges Strict Print Rations Enforcement

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The newspaper Industry Advisory Committee has unanimously recommended strict enforcement of newsprint rationing "including criminal prosecution for wilful violations," the War Production Board reported today.

"Each case of a wilful violation sholl be referred to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution and all cases of non-compliance shall be given full publicity," said the committee of publishers, as quoted in a WPB statement covering actions taken at a meeting here Tuesday and Wednesday.

Arthur R. Treanor, director of the WPB printing and publishing division, said each case of noncompliance would be investigated immediately, and that the printing and publishing division would be consulted by WPB compliance authorities throughout such investigations.

No Extra rGants

The newspaper executives recommended that no violations be forgiven without the consent of Mr. Treanor's division, and that no violators receive grants of extra newsprint tonnage to make up losses suffered as a result of penalties.

Offending newspapers should make prompt re-payment of all newsprint used illegally, through a reduction in quotas during the following quarter, whether or not the offense was wilful, the committee said.

A special subcommittee reported there had been "a few flagrant violations" of the newsprint order, and that these "constituted a serious threat to the successful operation of the limitation order."

The report, containing the recommendations, was signed by W. G. Chandler of the Scripps-Howard newspapers; H. M. Bitner, of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph; Frank E. Tripp of the Gannett newspapers; Robert B. Choate of the Boston Herald-Traveler, and Walter M. Dear of the Jersey City Journal. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Bitner are former directors of the printing and publishing division.

Newspaper publishers in the United States may consume an estimated 781,166 tons of newsprint during the fourth quarter of 1944, the WPB printing and publishing division said.

Announcing possible fourth quarter allocations, WPB told the newspaper executives yesterday that total available newsprint supplies for the last half of 1944 should amount to approximately 273,000 tons per month. Allowing 15,000 tons for appeals and 176,000 tons for other uses; total consumption during the last half of the year is estimated at 1,627,702 tons, WPB said.

Canadian Deliveries

However, Harold Boeschenstein, acting director of the forest products bureau, told the industry representatives that fourth quarter newsprint supplies may drop below these estimates because exceptionally low water levels in Canada are hampering the floating of logs to pulp mills.

Conditions permitting, Canada is expected to continue to deliver 200,000 tons of newsprint each month to U. S. publishers.

The resignation of Fleming Newbold of the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star as a member of the newspaper advisory committee was announced by Mr. Treanor.

The advisory committee scheduled its next meeting for September 27 and 28.

N. Y. Milk Pool Price Sets All-Time High for June

NEW YORK (AP) — The uniform price to farmers for milk deliveries last month in the six-state metropolitan milkshed set an all-time high for June of $3.12 a hundredweight, Dr. C. J. Blandford, New York Metropolitan milk marketing area administrator, announces.

The price, he said, broke a 25-year record, the previous June high being $3.10 which was paid in 1919.

The New York pool price, Dr. Blanford said, will be augmented by War Food Administration dairy feed payments raising the total per hundredweight return to a minimum of $3.57.

He said that feed payments are collectible at 45 or 55 cents a hundredweight, depending on the state in which the farmer lives.

The current pool's farm income will amount to $20,849,126.64 and the WFA payments will increase the total returns to the record amount of $23,788,472.52, Dr. Blanford added.

Boston Stocks

July 14

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	36	35¾	35¾	35¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	69	69	69	69
1.20a	Bos Her-Trav	22½	22¾	22½	21¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	41¾	40¾	41¾	42
..	Bos & Me B pf	7½	7½	7½	6½
..	Bos & M st A pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
..	Bos & M st C pf	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
..	Bos & M st D pf	9½	9½	9½	9
.64	Bos Pers Prop	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
..	Bos & Prov	31	31	31	30¼
4.50	E Gas&F prpf	66½	66	66¼	66
16.00c	EM SR 1pf	101½	101½	101½	101½
..	E Mass SR pfB	71½	71½	71½	71
.50a	Eastern SS	11

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

PAYING GUESTS

"WEEKS BY THE SEA"
Harwichport, Cape Cod., Mass., Route #28, P. O. Box 57—Enjoy a few weeks by the sea; rooms and meals; hot and cold water in all rooms; near stores, churches, movies, bathing beach; beautiful view of Nantucket Sound; rates by day, week or season; bus service from Hyannis. Tel. 276.

SHAWMONT 17 OCEAN AVENUE OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
Better class house, on the beach; modern accommodations; reasonable rates; European Plan; convenient dining; convenient by train or bus. I. A. SHAW.

THE LODGE BY THE OCEAN
BEAUTIFUL location, spacious lawn, private beach in front. Room and board $8.00 per day. JEANETTE FARREN, 154 Estey Ave., Hyannis, Cape Cod, Mass. Tel. 1482.

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One or two rooms in attractive private home in Centerville, Mass. Twin beds, $20 and $25 per week. Easy walk beach. Tel. Hyannis 574-M.

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, VACATION-LAND
Rooms, cabins, cottages; accommodate any number. Write MRS. C. A. McLEOD, Eagle Cottage, The Weirs, N. H.

SENECA-BRUCE LODGE and cottages, South Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass.—Rest in pleasant surroundings; near shore, warm-water bathing; distinctive clientele; reservations advised. Route 28. MRS. MARY B. HIGGINS.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

SUMMER home wanted, boy 15, girl 12, within commuting distance to N. Y. C. Write Box T-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

ACCOUNTANTS

Remote Control Bookkeeping and Tax Service
for the smaller business firms, by reputable accountants and tax consultants; financial statements rendered monthly; $3 and upward weekly Ask for full information—TODAY!
George W. Derby Company
142 Main Street, Brockton 22, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

TAXI THE DELUXE WAY
BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre. All lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019 Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511

CLOTHING

ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opp Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

10-PIECE mahogany dining-room set; some china and glassware; very reasonable. Box L-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp. Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

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• ELECTRIC WIRING •
For power and lights; prompt and reasonable. Call BLU. 2761 (Mass.).

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

MINTON and Havilland china sets; excellent condition; $150 each. Tel. Ly. 5-2379.

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SOLID rosewood, mid-Victorian, English, antique sofa; rose design on back; fine condition. Tel. Com. 2750.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

NEW floors laid, surfaced and finished; old floors resurfaced and finished; latest methods; serving Greater Boston.
YOUNG & LISTER
Melrose 1849

HOSIERY

Women. BIJOU
Quality Rayon Hose Satisfies
DEBS, 9 Corinth Street, Roslindale, Mass.
Blouses, Junior Sportswear

HOUSEHOLD PETS

SIAMESE kittens, beautiful turquoise blue eyes; seal points; house broken 8 wks. Davis, Mass. Ave., Route 111, W. Acton, 479 Ring 11 (Mass.).

INVISIBLE MENDING

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE Moth Holes, Tears, etc. Rewoven. Little Bldg., R. 26, Boston. Lib. 7806

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1844 — Hundredth Anniversary — 1944
VISITORS TO BOSTON
If you enjoy Antique Jewelry and Early American and English Silver, we hope you will call.
FREDERICK T. WIDMER
31 West St., Boston. Lib. 3917, 3rd floor

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, BURMA SAPPHIRE RING SURROUNDED BY 6 SMALL DIAMONDS SET IN GOLD, BETWEEN BEACON ST. AND COMMONWEALTH AVE. ON HEREFORD. REWARD. TEL. NOR. 0193 (Mass.).

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5 and up (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

MUSICIANS WANTED

MUSIC COMMITTEE, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Westfield, N. J., desires substitute soloist and organist; only Christian Scientist accepted.

ORGANISTS

APPLICATIONS for organist are now being considered by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham, Mass. For audition, write Music Committee.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

Painting, Papering CEILINGS & WOODWORK
EDWARD PARKER (Mass.) Arnold 2368

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED—PLAYER PIANO AND BABY GRAND Must be in nice condition. Pay cash. COM. 8196 (Boston).

RANGES

NEW GLENWOOD COMBINATION RANGES METROPOLITAN ICE CO. Tro. 4620
26 Cottage Park Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

GAS RANGES, new 36-inch, $65.00; 19-inch, $37.70; illustrations mailed. PILGRIM, 48-20 43rd Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

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N. Y. C. and Environs: ROSAMOND JOYZELLE teaches you How to READ THE BIBLE. True emphasis, simplicity, without affectation; natural poise, clear diction—dominion in your public and daily expression. A real necessity today! PRIVATE and summer groups forming. You may join CONGERS group NOW. 25 Prospect Pl., N. Y. C. MU 4-4200.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, Bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1616, N Y C

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID Gold, Pianos, CROWN, 56 West 45th St., N.Y.C. Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds,

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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UPHOLSTERING, furniture polishing, repairing; upholstered 'furniture cleaned; work in homes. Horowitz, 35-40 82 St., Jackson Hts., N. Y. Ne. 9-2786.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

G. O'Anderson & Sons INC.
Victory Garden Seedlings
TOMATOES—PEPPERS
TREELAND CABBAGE
CAULIFLOWER—BROCCOLI
ONIONS—CELERY
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch 242 High St. Mys. 0600

FRAMES
for Photographs
Individually Styled, Colorful and Decorative. Be sure to see our unusual collection.
MALCOLM G. STEVENS
78 SUMMER ST. ARLINGTON 4112
Cor. of Mill St., near Arlington Center

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hauer's FRENCH CLEANSING-LAUNDERING
17 CHARLES STREET
PHONE LAF. 2136

Moving and Storage
3175 Washington St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BRAINTREE

Your Local Fuel Dealer
Telephone Bra. 0075-1449
Woodsum for COAL and OIL
38 Crescent Avenue, So. Braintree

BROCKTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC Garment Cleaning System
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

PORTER'S
THE APPAREL SHOP FOR
WOMEN and MISSES
224-229 Main Street
Brockton 1, Mass.

Edgar's
Brockton's Leading Department Store
195 Main St., Brockton 1, Mass.
Tel. Bro. 1

Storey & Co. READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
SHOP HERE FOR YOUR VACATION NEEDS
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 22, MASS.

BROOKLINE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST COMPANY
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

CAMBRIDGE

The Wave Beauty Shoppe
Call TRO. 1603 invites its customers to use
Summer is here. Have your Permanent NOW!
7 HUDSON STREET

Baggage Transfer
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street — Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. — Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO 2500
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Fiske
Fiske's
ICE CREAM—CANDY
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
Harvard Square, Cambridge
KIRkland 8681

CAMBRIDGE

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Kirkland 4008. Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We still have enough summer clothes to meet your need.
Sizes 9 to 42
Hats • Coats • Costume Jewelry • Hosiery
Edith Goodell SHOPS
1676 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
78 Trapelo Road, Belmont, Mass.

This summer, there will not be as many places to go, as things look now, and you might
Just as Well Be Cool as Hot
Palm Beach Suits $19.50
Tropi-tex Suits $32.50
Harvard Cooperative Society
in Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel 800

DEDHAM

ROSEN'S
BUY MORE THAN BEFORE in the 5TH WAR LOAN
ROSEN'S
Hardware—Paints—Sporting Goods
DED. 2080 32 MILTON ST., E. DEDHAM
ROSEN'S

FISHER DAIRY EST. 1861 DED. 1401
5TH WAR LOAN
GRADE A MILK AND CREAM

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harper Method Shop
520 Main Street—Room 17
Our Harper Cold Permanent is proving satisfactory.
TELEPHONE 3430

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

at helen's
VACATION NEEDS
Vanity Fair Undies (they need no ironing)
Hosiery—Bags—Gloves
381 MAIN STREET

For Birthday, Anniversary or Wedding Gifts
Visit our Gift Department
We have Greeting Cards
Service Electric & Supply Co., Inc.
23 NEWTON PLACE TEL. 2748

JOHNSON-FULLER LUMBER COMPANIES
Retail Lumber and Building Materials
Also
Leominster, Mass.—Clinton, Mass.
KEENE, N. H.

QUALITY COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST TEL. 740

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass

In the Heat of the Summer July
KEEP COOL
With Summer Wearables From
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 962-R daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for Men Shoes for Women

Jarman	Air-O-Pedic
Florsheim	Treadeasy
E. T. Wright	Gold Cross
Foot Pals	W. B. Coon

FURBER'S SHOE STORE
55 MERRIMACK STREET

HAVERHILL

(Continued)

LITTLE'S STATIONERS
22 Fleet Street Tel. 2120

MITCHELL & COMPANY
DEPARTMENT STORE
Debu Tweed Coats
$29.95
COATS . . . STREET FLOOR

HOLYOKE

STEIGER'S
Smart Sport Togs For Cool Summer Play
You'll love the smart sport togs now being shown in the Sport Shop . . Everything you need for a cool, successful summer!
Steiger's Sport Shop— Third Floor

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
Fine Groceries
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1720 Mass. Avenue Tel. Lex. 0326

MARTIN'S FOR QUALITY
At Our Fountain
Ice Cream Sodas and Sundaes Made With Hood's Delicious Ice Cream
Martin's DRUG STORE
1703 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0373

ADIRONDACK CHAIRS $4.29
Selected clear soft wood. Put together with bolts. Good comfortable style and size. Comes semi-knocked down. Not to be confused with the inexpensive chairs on the market.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

Noon Day Lunches
Served Daily 11:00 A. M. to 2:00 P. M.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
COME ON
Double the Attack
Buy Double War Bonds NOW

IF IT'S NEW
It's at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

Crossword Quiz Answers

V	I	O	L	E	T	S
A	▨	N	▨	A	▨	T
T	H	E	A	T	E	R
▨	O	▨	▨	▨	L	A
S	W	A	L	L	O	W
A	I	D	E	▨	C	▨
E	T	A	▨	J	U	G
▨	Z	▨	P	A	T	E
M	E	L	A	N	I	E
O	R	▨	▨	▨	O	▨
O	S	S	I	A	N	S
R	▨	U	▨	G	▨	O
E	L	M	W	O	O	D

LOWELL

(Continued)

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

COTTON CHENILLE HOUSECOATS
Smart wrap-a-round models with rows and rows of fluffy chenille. Wonderful for lounging, or for the beach. Rose, blue and cherry. Sizes 14 to 20.
$5.98
Sizes 40 to 44 . . . $6.98
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

We have a limited supply of Flashlight Bulbs and Batteries
T. W. ROGERS CO
280 Union Street

OFFICIAL AAA SERVICE
The Service That Satisfies
M. E. YORK and SONS
106 Chestnut Street Ly. 3-6290

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. Ly. 2-3400
For the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

At Kotzen's . . .
Better Selection of Quality
FURNITURE
At prices that will save you money . . . Terms 30-day charge accounts or 1 year to pay.
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

Russo's RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 3200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps
★
MALDEN CO-OPERATIVE BANK
Incorporated 1887
20 Exchange Street Malden

MEDFORD

"Medford's Store for Men"
Nationally-Known Brands of Men's Wear
Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Socks
Jockey Underwear
Fashion Park Clothes
Nunn-Bush Shoes
Closed all day Wednesday during fuel crisis.
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings.
Thomas J. Brien & Son "Medford's Store for Men" MEDFORD SQUARE SINCE 1886

MOBILGAS MOBILUBRICATION
DON'S SERVICE STATION
COMPLETE LINE OF
Firestone PRODUCTS
Tire and battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Melrose 3746-M. Hours: 12 to 2 p. m. Monday thru Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UNUSUAL GIFTS GREETING CARDS
The Connoisseur Shop
Antiques
37 ESSEX STREET

A Bright New Face for '44
Complete line of Wallpapers, Paints and Supplies
BEAN & COLE
Dependable Plumbing
29 ESSEX STREET. MELrose 2566

Have Your Oil Heating Plant Serviced and Cleaned NOW.
GOSS FUELS, Inc.
SOLID AND LIQUID FUELS
158 Essex Street Melrose 0794

We have a fine selection of fancy turkeys, fowl, chickens, broilers, beef, lamb, ham and pork products.
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532-534 Main St. Tel. MELrose 3300-1-2-3

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

NEEDHAM

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
STORER'S, Inc.
$5 TO $6.50

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.
Furnish Your
MILK, CREAM and ICE CREAM
SERVING ROOM, SO. DARTMOUTH
Open Daily 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BRING US YOUR WASTE FAT
We will pay you 2 Points and 4c per pound for it
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET

JAMES E. LILLEY
Fine Meats and Groceries
271 Cedar Street
Corner of Parker

AKIN-DENISON CO.
Fuel • Paint
206 UNION STREET

LA FRANCE
Watches — Diamonds
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
763 Purchase St. Eugene P. La France, Prop.

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Buy War Bonds
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

Wilbur Coon
Shoes for Women
X-Ray Fitted
BUY WAR BONDS
Traister's Shoe Store
16 Pleasant Street

Old Fashioned Candies
Nuts—Ice Cream
Hot and Cold Drinks
Fountain Service Luncheonette
BUY WAR BONDS
Chase's Candy Shop
33 State Street Tel. 424

NEWTONVILLE

Ruane Flowers
77 Walnut Street BIGelow 0600

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Sunnyside Glass
WALLPAPER • FLOORING • WATERPAR • LUMPROOF
HUBERT HARDWARE CO.
332 Walnut Street, Newtonville
47 Lincoln Street, Newton Hlds.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

TIRE RE-CAP SERVICE
Drive in. Leave the tire. Use our "loaner." Your tire will be back with a tread like new . . in a very short time.
That's Guaranteed!
DIAL 4501. No certificates required.
"Pittsfield Tire"
H. S. BABBITT
The Service Corner West and Center St.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET. BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

July Clearance
Summer Coats and Dresses
Your size is here at worthwhile reductions.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.
Visit Our New
Treasure Shoppe
OLD ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SILVERWARE
Formal Opening Monday, July 17
FOURTH FLOOR
England Bros.

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MONEY-SAVING VALUES
in All Departments
LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

(Continued)

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$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
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Ludlow, Mass.
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SPRINGFIELD

(Continued)

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Closed Sunday	Closed Monday	Closed Tuesday

We wish to thank the Winthrop readers of The Christian Science Monitor for their patronage.
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Hand Bags, Leather Goods
Our Own Make Trunks, Suitcases, Attaches, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
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Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
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a Speciality

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ENGLAND

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626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
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38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

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46, Southbourne Grove
Telephone Southbourne 2306

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Garden Requisites and Fertilizers a Speciality
181, Seabourne Rd., West Southbourne
Tel. Southbourne 513

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
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Private Parties catered for.

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Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
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Strodonia Vanishing Cream
Tubes 6d. Jars 1/3
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From all Chemists and
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The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

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Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
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SAFE REMOVALS
By a firm of sixty years' experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
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93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM (Continued)

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

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CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

HARROW

THE GINGERBREAD HOUSE
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Home-Made Cakes, Luncheons, Teas. Light Refreshments.

We thank readers for their continued support. We still hold a high reputation for Quality, notwithstanding war conditions.
Please shop early to avoid disappointment.
Phone Harrow 4699

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ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
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● A Magnificent Escalator Hall
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Quality and Service. Phone 246
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THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
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for VALUE in FASHIONS FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

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The Departmental Store
For All Kitchen Utensils and Hardware
F. BUCKLEY

High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High Street, EPSOM

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Drapers and Silk Mercers
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TELEPHONE 4314

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Emblem Jewellery
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CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

WORTHING

Phone 263 Phone 263
LAMBERT'S
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS
LADIES' KNITWEAR
HOSIERY AND MILLINERY
26 to 27 The Broadway, Worthing
100 Fur Coats, Capes and Coatees in stock
Estimates for Remodels and Coats made to order.
Furs received for cold storage

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

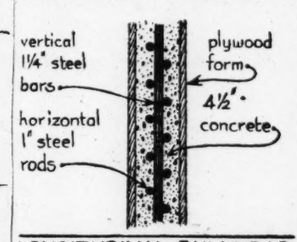
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How "Poured Ships" Could Help Relieve The Tanker Shortage?

It is reported that a British statesman declared that in World War I "the Allies floated to victory on a sea of oil." By the same token, oil or its lack might well spell victory or defeat today.

The pressing need for vessels to carry the prodigious amounts of oil needed for our armed forces in



distant lands, coupled with a shortage of steel, have resulted in the construction of a most unusual fleet of barges.

These barges, constructed for the United States Maritime Commission, are made of reinforced concrete. The walls, bulkheads, deck and bottom of the barge are made of special concrete 4½ to 5½ inches thick, in which are imbedded vertical steel bars 1¼ inches in diameter and horizontal one-inch steel rods. This, of course, means that quite a quantity of steel is used in reinforcing the concrete, but the amount, while large, is not more than half as much as would be required to build an all-steel tanker.

The concrete itself contains a special type of clay known as Haydite, which makes it stronger and at the same time makes it lighter. The barges are called "poured ships" because they are built up by pouring concrete into forms faced with plywood.

After the network of steel reinforcing rods for the bottom and side walls have been put in place, the 5½-inch bottom is poured. Then the side walls and longitudinal and transverse bulkheads are poured, 18 vertical inches at a time, the inside face of the plywood form being built up the required additional height for each successive pour.

The reinforced concrete deck, 4½ inches thick, is the last part of the ship to be poured. After the concrete has set, the wood forms are removed and the barge is ready to be floated out of her drydock.

These poured ships have a capacity of 50,000 barrels of oil. They are not, however, provided with any form of motive power and must, consequently, be hauled along the sealanes behind a towline, but by the use of these poured barges a single tow can move as much oil as the most capacious tanker to be found on the Seven Seas.

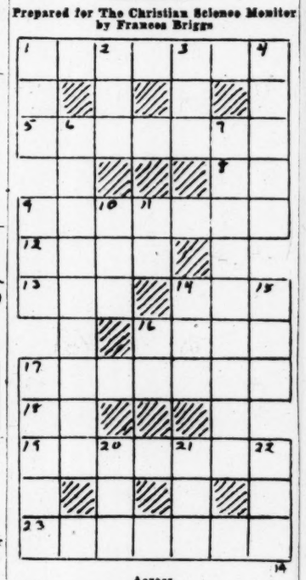
—W. P. Keasbey

OPA Puzzle Answers

1. Copperhead
2. Aeroplane
3. Syncopation
4. Stoppage
5. Bookplate
6. Co-operation
7. Counterpart
8. Popinjay
9. Biographical
10. Utopian

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The terms "horseshoe" and "dog" are associated with what flowers?
5—David Warfield gained fame where?
8—What is the "Sugar State" (abbr.)?
9—What bird is a regular migrant, with a very graceful flight?
12—What is a military or naval officer acting as assistant to a superior?
13—Greek letter.
14—What is a deep, large vessel of earthenware?
16—Top, or crown, of the head is what?
17—What character did Olivia De Haviland portray in "Gone With the Wind"?
18—Either.
19—Who was an Irish hero of 3d century (poss.)?
23—What was name of James Russell Lowell's home in Cambridge, Mass.?

Down

1—Cistern is what?
2—How many stars has Chile's flag?
3—Would you eat or sew polony?
4—What is a short narrow strip of paper?
6—What is a short cannon, throwing shells, generally at higher angle of elevation than ordinary cannon (pl.)?
7—What is the art which teaches the use of voice and gesture in public speaking?
8—How does Burns write "so" in certain poems?
10—What is a city of western Minnesota?
11—French article.
14—What is first name of Smetterlin, Polish pianist?
15—What command is the opposite of "haw"?
16—In what State was Stephen Collins Foster born (abbr.)?
17—What Irish poet was born in 1779?
20—Compendium is what?
21—Fast.
22—Turf.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

In the day of my trouble I will call upon thee: for thou wilt answer me.—Ps. 86:7

In Lighter Vein

One At a Time

The class was having a general knowledge lesson. The master turned to Jenkins, noted for the ease with which he wriggled out of tight corners.

"What is ratio?"

"Ratio," replied Jenkins, "is proportion."

"But what is proportion?"

"Why, sir, proportion is ratio."

"Well, what are ratio and proportion?"

"I can answer only one question at a time, sir," replied Jenkins, with cold dignity.—Tit-Bits.

Isn't It True?

She read the fancy recipes,
Each one a tempting winner,
Then, dashing to her kitchen, fixed
Some ham and eggs for dinner.
—Exchange.

No Bills to Pay

"Hemingway, wat fo' you ring that ol' bicycle bell so much?"

"Wal, honey, Ah wants ouah neighbors to think we'se got a phone."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burr Shafer

"After you have bombed your objective, just fly off in any direction and you'll find an American outpost."

It's an OPA Puzzle!

All of the words corresponding to the following definitions contain the familiar letters "O" "P" and "A" as indicated. The idea is for you to fill in the missing letters of each word.

1. A venomous snake ..... —OP———A—
2. Flying machine ..... ———OP—A——
3. Jazz ..... ———OPA———
4. An obstruction ..... ——OP—A——
5. Library label ..... ——O—P—A——
6. Willing help ..... ——OP—A———
7. A duplicate ..... —O———PA——
8. A woodpecker ..... —OP———A—
9. Summary of a person's life.. ——O———P———A—
10. Impossibly perfect ..... ——OP—A—

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on Page)

Fund for Roosevelt

(Houston Chronicle)

Houston, Texas

Roosevelt Simmons, 36-year-old Negro bootblack at a local barber shop near the civil courthouse found out that the customers whose shoes he has been shining for 12 years are friends in time of need.

While he was in the hospital for nine days for an operation, customers "fed the kitty" and the other day he was presented with the contents amounting to $127.

"Lord bless you," was his reply to demands for a speech made by County Commissioner E. A. Lyons, Jr. The fund was started by R. J. Putney, county flood control and drainage engineer, who placed $2 in a milk bottle.

The bottle was filled several times, the barbers pointing to it whenever customers asked "Where is Roosevelt?"

NEWS ITEM~ PATERSON, N.J. -- SERVICE TOO SLOW, SO TEN CUSTOMERS BUY BARBER SHOP
SHINNY OVER, BUB! I'VE BEEN WAITING IN LINE FOR 20 MINUTES TO GET A SODA, SO I BOUGHT THE STORE
Flavors of Nature VANILLA
SORRY, SIR - NO MORE ROOMS
SON, I'M GONNA BUY THE HOTEL! I'VE GOT TO HAVE SOME PLACE TO SLEEP!
CASH!
WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN THAT BUS?
I'VE BEEN SITTING IN THE STATION 2 DAYS WAITING FOR A SEAT, SO I FINALLY BOUGHT IT
I OWN THIS CONCESSION NOW, LADIES SO MY WIFE GETS FIRST CHANCE AT AL' THE NYLON SALES
HOSIERY COUNTER
Sale of NYLONS
THE IDEA MIGHT SPREAD TO OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS
L. F. VAN GELM

The Taffles—*Canine Caught Swallowing Suspicions*

By Palmer

HERE, SUDS! - COME ON, SUDS - GOOD DOG!
THERE'S SOMETHING VERY SUSPICIOUS GOING ON HERE—
SNIFF! SNIFF!
IT IS NOT MY REGULAR MEALTIME - AND THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT HIS TONE OF VOICE - - - - HMMMM!!!
COME ON, SUDS - GOOD DOG - NICE DOG!
WELL - I KNOW I'M IN FOR SOMETHING BUT I CAN'T HELP MYSELF - THAT FOOD -
SNIFF! SNIFF!
SORRY TO FOOL YOU LIKE THAT, SUDS, BUT YOU ALWAYS SEEM TO KNOW WHEN YOU'RE GOING TO GET A BATH AND YOU DISAPPEAR FOR HOURS!
HE SHALL NEVER-NEVER, CATCH ME WITH THAT SUBTERFUGE AGAIN!
Tom Palmer

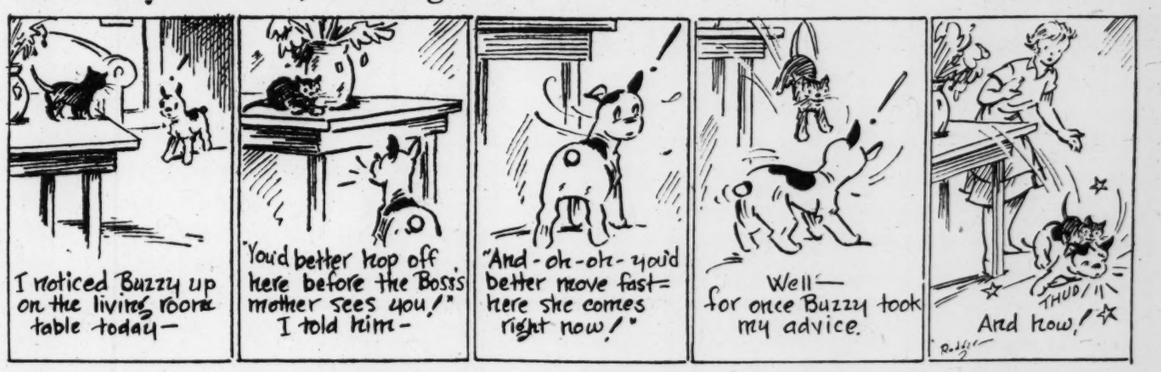
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Too Little*

By Le Pelley

IT'S STARTING TO RAIN.... HOW WILL WE GET HOME WITH THIS WASH TUB?
I HAVE A MARVELOUS IDEA....
SEE... IT PAYS TO THINK A LITTLE BIT...
HEY... BACK UP... THERE'S WATER HERE
I CAN'T BACK UP. THAT BOARD WASHED AWAY.
IT PAYS TO HINK A LITTLE BIT, ALL RIGHT
BUT NOT SUCH A TERRIBLE LITTLE BIT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Buzzy Takes Off*

By Rodgers


I noticed Buzzy up on the living room table today—
You'd better hop off here before the Boss's mother sees you!" I told him—
"And - oh - oh - you'd better move fast - here she comes right now!"
Well— for once Buzzy took my advice.
THUD!!
And how!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Joe Has a Jewel*

By The Hagers

I HEAR YOU HAVE A NEW COOK, JOE. YOU'RE LUCKY.
LIFE IS QUITE ROSY, WADDLES. THERE'S JUST ONE FLAW.
WHAT'S THAT?
HER NAME. IT'S PRECIOUS PINTAIL!
DINNER IS SERVED.
COMING, PRECIOUS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

1789—Liberation—1944

For the French people Bastille Day has been for several years a reminder of sorrows and oppressions more than of jubilation and the release of the human spirit. In 1940 the decadent authoritarianism of Vichy had even disavowed "Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité." But this year the Marseillaise can be sung not only with ardor but with confidence by an increasing number of Frenchmen and on the soil of France.

Liberation of a part of Normandy is only one of the French reasons for joy. Other sections of France are being redeemed from Nazi slavery by the Maquis, now aided by Allied Commandos. The Tricolor flies in Cherbourg, Bayeux, and Caen. And today Frenchmen are administering the civil affairs of liberated areas.

This last is not the least among French satisfactions. It is closely linked with the highly harmonious and successful visit of General de Gaulle to Washington. The man who became the symbol of French resistance won in America not only de facto recognition of his Provisional Government but a new personal regard among the press, public and officials. The recent unhappy course of Franco-American relations has been reversed.

This newspaper some time ago urged recognition of the National Committee of Liberation. We understood some of President Roosevelt's reasons for holding back. We believe these were not based on personal pique but on genuine uneasiness over certain dictatorial trends among de Gaullists. But the situation was impossible. French patriotism was turning against America. And some French civil authority had to be set up to deal with the liberated population. There was no practical alternative.

The agreement reached by General de Gaulle and the President seems to parallel the agreement already made by the British. The Provisional Government takes over civil administration, including the disputed issuing of currency. But apparently it does not get the huge cache of French governmental money impounded in 1940. And its control is under fixed conditions which safeguard not only Allied military interests but the Allied pledge to let the French people decide what Government they want.

This arrangement and the new spirit of friendly co-operation which surrounds it are good auguries for an even brighter Bastille Day in 1945.

A Plank to Avoid

Hearings just concluded by the Senate Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education at Washington are reported as likely to have their influence on the health plank of the coming Democratic National Convention. Testimony that under Selective Service some 4,000,000 young men have been found mentally or physically unfit is being used to revive interest in the practically defunct Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, which has compulsory sickness insurance as its core. However, the lack of any momentous advocacy of Government medical insurance turned out to be a notable feature of the three-day hearing.

In view of all the drawbacks to State medicine, it is to be hoped that the minority of enthusiasts urging the plan will not be able to get a compulsory plank into the Democratic platform at Chicago. A national system of government sickness insurance would by no means guarantee universally better health. On the contrary, experience with this bureaucratic governmental system in Europe has disclosed handicaps to health which recommend its avoidance in the United States, according to many of the foremost medical men.

Probably a goodly number of those who are now taking a fresh look at the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill do not know all it comprises or its significance. As one of the best-posted sources in the country, Louis H. Pink, former Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York and president of Associated Hospital Service of New York, analyzes it, "The Wagner proposal is really revolutionary in character because it alters the entire social viewpoint of this country and would affect every individual to an extent which has seldom even been seriously discussed."

There is no widespread public demand for compulsory sickness insurance and the Democrats have no mandate for venturing into what in America would certainly be a new type of regimentation.

German Bleats

The Germans are becoming frantic. Fortress Europe is rapidly becoming Fortress Germany, and having wreaked new forms and quantities of terror, rapine and unspeakable savagery, the cornered Nazis (the very name has become an epithet to the world) now squeak and bleat of a "maelstrom of destruction where only one cry is heard —the cry for blood."

It is true that as the swiftly advancing Russians, who have already liberated the Lithuanian capital of Wilno, reach East Prussia, war in all its grimness will be brought to German soil. Moreover, the Allied assault by land and air is not designed to make life pleasant inside the Reich.

But all this is not wilfully planned to bathe the Germans in blood. It is the unhappy, but necessary, sort of damage that a fire department does in extinguishing a holocaust.

The Germans set up a form of government, a philosophy of hatred, an economic system of conquest and slavery that just could not be tolerated in a world where the historic and inexorable march is toward greater freedom "from every form of tyranny," to use Jefferson's grand and inclusive words, "over the mind of man."

It may be that in its final stages this Nazi evil will turn upon itself in new phases of destruction. Certainly, no threats, no promises, no wheedling, no bluff can win it a soft peace. The world has not made such great sacrifices in mobilizing only for that.

Germany is going to be awakened as to its responsibilities as a good neighbor in a democratic community. How much shaking is required to attain the proper degree of full wakefulness depends pretty much on the Germans themselves.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

In the Library of Congress not long ago there was an exhibit of letters from Theodore Roosevelt to his sons. No one needs to be told their essence: lead the vigorous life, launch yourself at the turbulent seas of human experience and make a splash. "Far better it is to dare mighty things, to win glorious triumphs, even though checkered by failure, than to take rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in the gray twilight that knows not victory or defeat," T. R. once orated.

That vital and brave attitude was exemplified in his eldest son.

To a generation of Americans who remembers them, "Teddy" Roosevelt, Jr., was a member of the best beloved family that ever lived in the White House. Those who served under him as a Lieutenant-Colonel in World War One and as a Brigadier General in North Africa, Sicily, Sardinia, and Normandy loved him for his friendliness and consideration—and his superiors praised his devotion to duty and courage which often approached the point of recklessness.

Because of his distinguished father, Theodore the Second gained many opportunities which might not have been his, but he proved his own ability as Governor General of Puerto Rico and the Philippines, as a writer, and as an explorer in two long trips into mid-Asia. The Roosevelts of Oyster Bay will long be remembered by Americans for their wholesome family life, their love of adventure, and their patriotism—qualities that Americans like to think typical of themselves.

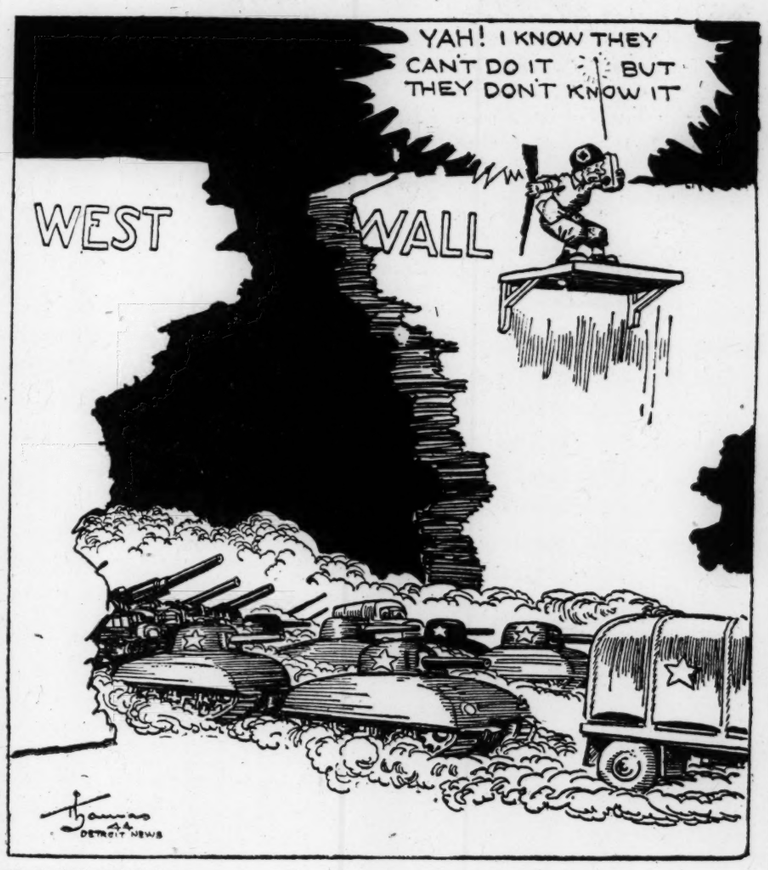
Where to Put the Wheat!

The picture of a mound of thousands of bushels of wheat heaped up at a street intersection of a Texas town for lack of storage space did not exaggerate the situation. Cars are piling up at elevators all over Kansas, Oklahoma and other wheat States—first, because of shortage of manpower to unload them; second, because the elevators are in many places full.

The Santa Fe Railway, one of the largest wheat carriers, reports that not only does this congestion on elevator sidetracks complicate the car situation, but that invasion needs are causing cars of Western lines to be held up in the East, thus further affecting the continuing demand for wheat cars to carry the huge crop. Just another wartime problem for the railroads!

Geographically, General Eisenhower probably meant, it will be time enough to be optimistic about an early end of the war when our armies get off the peninsulas.

Military Idiots Are Baffling



Thomas in the Detroit News

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Teamwork in the Postwar

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Public reaction to news of the invasion of western Europe by our troops is one of the most significant omens of our times. We have come to expect teamwork and unity of action in tactics of war. Teamplay is the essence of successful military operations. We have sometimes despaired of obtaining the same kind of unity in civilian life.

But these days of trial have witnessed a welling-up of civic unity in unprecedented measure. We do differ but as citizens our aspirations, our goals, our desires for a better world and freedom are the same.

We are united in purpose. This is the great, moving overtone in the Nation in our supreme crisis. Differences are bridged by our prayers and our sense of dedication.

The invasion sent millions to our houses of worship. Millions joined in public prayer. We found that our neighbors felt as we did. Ever since D-Day, the American dream has been seen more clearly. The fact that our neighbor was of a different faith, of a different denomination, even of another nationality background or racial color, seemed to us the very essence of our unity. Each in his own way was dedicating himself to the common purpose.

The men and women in the military services have in their own way experienced this sense of unity. They know that teamwork and co-ordination are necessary to achieve an efficient fighting unit. They learn that lesson again and again under fire.

To what do Americans in uniform look forward? They have answered:

"To becoming civilians; to making a decent living, raising a family, growing in friendliness with God and our fellow men. To living in freedom from the threat of another war."

But that is what most Americans wanted from the last war. Military victory does not automatically bring jobs, happy families, friendliness or freedom.

"Therefore," many in the service are saying, "American men and women of every creed and color must team together to work for the kind of life we want."

A main lesson this war is teaching us is the fact of our interdependence. No nation can keep dignity and rights unless all nations are given them, too. No race can long keep prosperity unless all race groups are prosperous, too. No religion can keep freedom of action unless people of all religions are given their natural rights, too. It is for each group's own security that we work together.

If we can carry over the experience of these critical days to our postwar world, then, indeed, will we build that better world for which men are fighting and for which some are dying, today.

EVERETT R. CLINCHY, President,
National Conference of
Christians and Jews
Pottersville, N. J.

A Book on Amelia Earhart

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am at work on a biography of Amelia Earhart, with emphasis on her emergence as one of the small aristocracy of aviation pioneers.

AE's appealing personality and her deeply moving example directly inspired many indivdiuals, mature as well as youthful. Many incidents of contact between her and those drawn by her fame have undoubtedly eluded the printed word. I would appreciate hearing by letter from anyone who cares to tell me of a contact with AE, or who will allow me to see the originals or exact copies of any letters written by AE, which illustrate facets of her character and career, and the breadth of her warm human sympathies and interests. JANET MABIE

45 East 55th Street,
New York City

Red Cross Wants Books

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I append a paragraph from a recent letter from a Red Cross friend now stationed on an island in the Pacific, for I believe that some of your readers may be glad to join in this effort to make life a bit more agreeable for our hospitalized service men:

"Might I suggest that if you ever have any books, Book-of-the-Month Club or recent novels, etc., that you don't want especially to keep . . . we'd love to have them. It's the hardest thing to keep good literature on hand. And the few more or less recent books such as "The Robe," "Hungry Hill," "Kings Row," and "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn," are ever in demand. We get Life, Time, Newsweek, and the New Yorker in overseas editions fairly often, through Special Services, I believe . . . and the Reader's Digest comes in quite promptly. We're getting the April issue now. It's funny how anything a month old seems recent to us here!"

Books may be addressed to Miss Lorraine Stone, ARC, 362 Station Hospital, APO 503, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

Boston (Mrs.) HELEN GARDNER

Not for Dewey

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read the text of Governor Dewey's acceptance speech and, like many of my shipmates, I remain convinced that the New York Governor is not qualified to shoulder the Presidential responsibilities.

The question is not whether President Roosevelt should be elected to a fourth term; rather, it is whether a tried leader should be replaced at this time by an untried lawyer whose only proof of executive ability is the governorship of New York for the past 18 months.

We have been told that Governor Dewey is fearless as a leader and is a crusader. But I am inclined to doubt his capacity in the realm of international power politics; and even more so his ability to lead this nation in wartime.

Has Governor Dewey the political tenacity one needs to keep in step with Mr. Churchill, who is one of the world's most gifted politicians? Has Governor Dewey the broad outlook on the world which is possessed by President Roosevelt? Could he subordinate the desires of the men and women who nominated him—could he subordinate party politics to the war effort and national unity?

A change of administrations now might prove disastrous. It is better to know that a capable pilot is at the helm of the ship of state in crisis. We seamen don't put greenhorns on the wheel in a storm.

Are the Republicans big enough to vote for the Commander-in-Chief?

Norfolk, Va. RICHARD MILNE,
U. S. Merchant Marine

Dewey, Cahill, Bradford

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thomas E. Dewey stands on the doorsteps of the White House, primarily because, as the able, fearless prosecuting attorney in our greatest State he cast aside riches and flaunted threats and enforced the law in such an able manner that the electorate was pleased to advance him to be Chief Executive of New York. His able administration of the affairs of the Empire State won the admiration of the entire Nation.

We in Massachusetts have a young, able, fearless prosecutor, in the person of Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County, who is seeking the office of Lieutenant Governor. Bradford's background, his knowledge of legislative affairs and his able administration in Middlesex are surely patterned along the "Tom" Dewey lines. Let us promote him to Lieutenant Governor as well as promote Horace Cahill to the Governorship. WILLIAM E. BOLTON

Dorchester, Mass.

For Extermination

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am deeply interested in the successful election of Governors Dewey and Bricker for President and Vice-President November next. Whatever revision or clarification of the platform Governor Dewey may see fit to make, there is one plank in particular which I sincerely hope he will not change, even so much as by removing a tiny splinter. That is the plank opposing more than two terms for any President. This is a fine stand on the part of the Republican Party. It should result in a welcome and complete extermination of the third and fourth termites! WILLIAM P. BAKER

Boston.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Is This Being a Good Neighbor?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph G. Harrison

Is it really being a "good neighbor" to send planes, guns, and ammunition to a government which may soon turn them, not against the Axis, but against its own people? What's more, is it good practical politics?

Such a question may arise with a bang—in fact, a whole series of bangs—before very long. For in view of the wave of revolutions now surging against dictators in Central America, United States lend-lease supplies recently shipped to some of these tiny countries are quite likely to be used to bolster bitterly hated and cruelly oppressive regimes.

This question is most pressing in Nicaragua, where Dictator Anastasio Somoza has just received American-made armament which greatly increases the military power of the dictator's army. Long counted among Washington's staunchest supporters in Latin America, Dictator Somoza received the arms, which include 18 airplanes, not because anybody in Washington expects him to use them against Germany and Japan but simply for being a "good boy" wherever United States interests are concerned.

At this stage of the war, it is rather difficult for the average person to understand what need there is to send arms to Nicaragua since the only legal justification for such shipments is that the defense of that country against Axis aggression is necessary for the protection of the United States. Since the possibility of a German or Japanese attack against this or any other Central American nation now seems comfortably remote, this particular excuse for the sending of planes seems to be far-fetched.

It takes no strong imagination to perceive what the effect on most Nicaraguans, as well as other Latin Americans, would be if the Somoza forces made use of recently-acquired American equipment in the event of a popular uprising. The Latin Americans have a long and not unjustified tradition of believing that the United States on occasions has supported tyrannous regimes "south of the border" for its own selfish interests and in complete disregard of the well-being of the natives.

The Good Neighbor policy has, according to many first-hand accounts, done much to counter this strong Latin-American suspicion. During the last 10 or 15 years, many of our Southern neighbors have admitted that things have changed in Washington and that we no longer look upon Central America as a conglomeration of "banana republics" to be exploited mercilessly.

But it seems fair to ask if the continued shipment of arms to Latin-American dictators might not jeopardize this new and as yet only weakly rooted confidence in our good intentions. I know that there are United States Government officials in Washington, directly concerned with Latin-American affairs, who believe so.

They argue that the present wave of revolutions in Central America, which has already ousted dictators Maximiliano Martinez of El Salvador and Jorge Ubico of Guatemala and which threatens Somoza of Nicaragua and Tiburcio Carias of Honduras, is a healthy movement. They look upon the revolts as the possible forerunners of a somewhat more democratic style of government in these countries and that, therefore, they should command at least the respect of the greatest democracy in the Western Hemisphere.

One official pointed out that Washington has become quite annoyed whenever the present pro-fascist government in Argentina gave support to anti-democratic movements in any of its neighbors. But how, he asked, is the action of Argentina worse than that of the United States in sending arms to an oppressive dictator, when the only probable use for such munitions would be in strengthening the latter's hold upon his country and countrymen?

Although the presence in Washington of Mexico's Foreign Minister Padilla is not thought to be connected directly with the events in Central America, it is not improbable that he and Secretary of State Cordell Hull will make them the subject of more than one conversation. Minister Padilla is reckoned as one of the shrewdest Latin Americans in public office today and on more than one occasion he has tactfully and ably helped bridge the gap between Anglo-Saxon America and Spanish America.

As a liberal democrat, Señor Padilla could be expected to put in a good and wise word for the cause of the Central-American masses. He might even point out that today, as much as any time in the past, Latin Americans are waiting to see how the United States will react to the changes in Central America. Señor Padilla could do worse than emphasize that a sympathetic attitude on the part of Washington might pay big dividends in future trust and friendship.

"Quatorze Juillet"

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

This year France's Independence Day is marked by at least two happy auguries: the steady advance of Allied troops in Normandy and the just completed visit of General de Gaulle to the United States and Canada. The first means the democratic world can rejoice that Bastille Day sees the liberation of France near realization; the second that the Administration in Washington and General de Gaulle as claimant to being the head of the "provisionary French Government" have erased sufficient misunderstandings to pave the way for genuine Franco-American friendship.

But a prime necessity about the Quatorze Juillet is to understand how the average Frenchman feels about this famous *fête* and all it implies for him.

In normal times Paris and the Provinces are strung with flags and the people dance for three days in city streets and village places to celebrate the *liberté chérie* — won when the great fortress-dungeon at the Porte Saint-Antoine fell into their hands on July 14, 1789. To the French this day marks not merely one democratic people's commemoration of their freedom, but a fête by which the "great democratic nation of the world" shows it is proudly carrying on its mission as mankind's chief torchbearer and defender of democracy. Which means French nationalism and democracy are one and the same in the minds of most French republicans. And to defend or aid France, therefore, is for them, as André Siegfried says, to defend or aid democracy itself.

This may explain French bewilderment and that the Americans and British now fighting on French soil should style themselves liberators or benefactors of France. Quite the contrary, think these Frenchmen; Allied toil and sacrifices in France are a logical obligation to aid and uphold France's great democratic and civilizatory mission in the entire world. Are not Allied troops to be considered more as gallant fighters and *amis de la France* come to the rescue of the one nation that since the Quatorze Juillet has been persecuted for being the leading exponent of democracy and republican rule? And if an Allied soldier sacrifices his human life on French soil, what greater honor could be given him than recording that he is *mort pour la France?*

France's fight for liberty and democracy begun on Bastille Day is, then, viewed by most French people, except those of small schools of Monarchists and radical Marxists, as the whole world's fight. Foreign troops in France, they hold, should recognize this. The clue to France's relations with all other countries is, in fact, to be found in similar trends—climaxed by a deep conviction that their national sovereignty is something sacred. "Will this aid France's mission to defend the democracy and civilization she is destined to spread over the world?" is a question commonly activating France's moves.

Bastille Day then is a most French of French *fêtes* and should be so construed by those wishing to understand France's Quatorze Juillet.

Mirror of World Opinion

Teachers and Good Will

One American who had been long at home in South America had an interesting observation to make on this matter of good will among nations. She said: "The best harbingers of good will down there have been our schoolteachers on vacation. They understood the countries they visited, they had little money to throw away, and they were eager to learn all they could."—HAROLD LAMB in the *Los Angeles Times*.

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